

PEOPLE

الشرق الأوسط

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
20-27 (28-31), Tomorrow sunny.
Temp. 77-84 (28-31), Tomorrow:
Temp. 72-85 (25-31), Tomorrow:
day's temp. 70-81 (21-19), CHAN-
-RONE: Sunny, Temp. 85-91
N YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 80-88
day's temp. 76-70 (34-31).
LOCAL WEATHER — PAGE 5

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	..... 25	Lebanon	..... 90 P.
Belgium	..... 14 B.F.	Luxembourg	..... 14 L.F.
Denmark	..... 23 D.K.	Norway	..... 14 N.
France	..... 11 F.	Netherlands	..... 1 F.
Germany	..... 11 G.	Portugal	..... 1 P.
Greece	..... 10 P.	Spain	..... 18 P.
Great Britain	..... 10 P.	Sweden	..... 17 S.
India	..... 25 R.	Switzerland	..... 12 S.F.
Iran	..... 25 R.	Turkey	..... 12 S.F.
Italy 25 R.	U.S. Military 25 S.
Japan 14 J.	Yugoslavia 6 D.

35 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1973 Established 1887

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By David S. Broder

INGTON, June 28 (WP).—President Nixon is willing to "all questions" about his role in the Watergate affair, major witnesses have given their stories to the Senate committee, the new White House domestic counselor, said yesterday.



Irvin Laird

Hints ants to n Nixon

TON, June 28 (AP).—Watergate chairman, Sen. J. D. McClellan, today said that President Nixon met his constitutional duty to hold the law and that the committee's response to the President's answer was "a written statement" that the President in fact had not broken the law.

Mr. Laird, recalled to government service early this month in the wake of the Watergate scandal, was asked about the mood of the White House and the President's reaction to the committee's report.

Mr. Laird replied: "Well, of course, this is a tough period for the President. No question about that. But I have the feeling that the President is determined to move forward and get some of these programs working. I wouldn't be here."

The new presidential adviser said that one of the "phases" from the Watergate may be that the operations of the executive branch will be strengthened.

"We just have to open this place [the White House] up," he said, "but it's not easy to do. There's been a tendency on the part of people to concentrate everything in the White House and the White House staff. The situation has to be switched back, so the departments and the line agencies really have the staff to do the work and can carry on their consultations with the government, the mayors and the congressmen on their own programs."

Mr. Laird said that "it's going to take a little time to change" habits, after years of centralized decision-making, because "there is a tendency among some members of Congress to like having one place to call, rather than going to the departments, and there is a tendency on the part of some of the departments not to take a decision or a specific recommendation unless they get White House guidance."

To counter that habit, Mr. Laird said, he has been making a different cabinet department almost every day since taking his job. "I don't ask them to come here," he said, "I go there. I try to make it clear to each of the cabinet officers that he is going to be responsible for the department, for the people he's putting into jobs, and that they're going to be responsible for the department."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



LIFE ABOARD SKYLAB—Comdr. Pete Conrad hanging from ceiling (top) and saying "ah" for Dr. Joseph Kerwin during physical examination aboard the orbital workshop and, bottom, getting ready to take a shower.

For Oct. 30 Negotiations

East, West Set Up Troop-Cut Goals

By Flora Lewis

VIENNA, June 28 (NYT).—The nations of the Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact announced agreement today on the goals of negotiations for East-West troop cuts in Central Europe, scheduled to begin here Oct. 30.

They were not able to agree on an agenda, but Western officials said that they had an understanding from the Eastern bloc that the talks would not be stalled over procedural quibbles, once they began.

The negotiations, another facet of the many-sided effort to improve East-West relations and put a firm end to the cold war, are to be concerned only with the armies facing each other across the center of Europe.

The United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in another set of negotiations in Geneva to limit their opposing nuclear arsenals. In Helsinki next week, 35 countries will open a conference aimed at producing a treaty that is to solemnize new East-West relations, ratifying current borders.

Contributing Factors

The three sets of talks are buttressed by West Germany's treaties with the European Communist states, the agreements between President Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, and the big new campaign of the Soviet Union to develop its Asian hinterland with capital from the Western world.

Taken together, all these moves are expected to produce profound changes in world relations, leading to what a European diplomat called "the end of the second Thirty Years' War, the time when religious or ideological rivalries are forgotten and a new power balance is established."

Today's final communiqué, issued after five months of preliminary bargaining, was an intricate compromise that foreshadowed extremely tough negotiations ahead.

An example was the Western concession changing the name of the talks from "mutual and balanced force reductions" by dropping "balanced." The Communists had objected to the word on the ground that it might imply acceptance of the Western stand (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Will Keep Ties to Greece Despite Congressional Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT).—After a brief policy review, the Nixon administration has decided to maintain its cordial relations with Greece's military-led government despite growing pressure from Congress for cooler ties.

Administration officials, and congressional sources said yesterday that the White House had ruled out any steps that might be interpreted as hostile to the Greek government in the aftermath of the abolition of the Greek monarchy on June 1.

Specifically, the State Department rejected a suggestion from Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that it cease recognizing the Greek government because the deposing of King Constantine created a new situation in Athens.

On June 2, Sen. Fulbright wrote Secretary of State William F. Rogers calling for a full review of American policy toward Greece, "taking account in so doing of the present regime's continuing repression of human freedoms."

Point of Recognition

Sen. Fulbright, D., Ark., pointed out that when the Greek colonels took power in a coup d'état in April, 1967, the State Department took the position that the question of recognition "did not arise by virtue of the continuity of the monarchy." Officially the U.S. Ambassador, Henry J. Tasca, is accredited to the monarchy.

"I assume that under the present circumstances the question of the legitimacy of the junta and of recognition of it by the United States cannot be avoided," Sen. Fulbright wrote.

In its reply on June 17, made public yesterday by an aide of Sen. Fulbright, the State Department said: "With respect to the question of recognition it has been the policy of this administration to deal with governments as they actually are and to decide on the maintenance of diplomatic relations without undue attention to questions of recognition."

The letter noted that in a resolution adopted on Sept. 25, 1969,

the Senate asserted that diplomatic recognition by the United States "does not of itself imply that the United States approves of the form, ideology or policy of that government."

"In that spirit," the letter said, "the Department of State has continued in a number of cases in recent years—where various elements of continuity have been present in the situation—that a question of recognition does not arise. In the opinion of the department, that conclusion is appropriate in this case as well."

The Greek government has pledged to hold general elections by the end of next year, and the department counseled Congress to wait and see how this promise is carried out.

Acting on Four Fronts

Congress Joins Battle With Nixon on Raids

By Richard L. Lyons
and Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—Rebelling against a presidential veto, Congress moved on four fronts today to force a Cambodia bombing cutoff on President Nixon.

The struggle threatened to hold up all financing for all agencies of the federal government—present financing expires Saturday—and to block extension of the federal debt limit, leaving the government technically in a state of illegal deficit.

President Nixon vetoed a Cambodia bombing cutoff yesterday and the House voted to sustain his veto, but war critics struck back and attached immediate bombing cutoff provisions to three major bills locked up in disputes yesterday. They will try to add it to a revised version of the vetoed supplemental appropriation bill when the House takes it up tomorrow.

Administration spokesmen hinted they might be willing to accept some bombing cutoff provided it didn't go into effect until Aug. 15 and applied only to Cambodia and Laos but not North and South Vietnam. But war critics, led by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said they wouldn't accept any delay in the cutoff. Secretary of State William F. Rogers, in a meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "a compromise can be worked out" but failed to spell out any specific terms. He told the committee the President must continue to have power to bomb in order to bring about a peace settlement.

Congress took these actions today in key bills involved in the dispute.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in a 9-to-8 vote, added to the emergency financing resolution for all federal agencies an amendment barring the use of past, present and future appropriations for any bombing or other U.S. combat activities anywhere in Indochina. Already in the bill was a slightly narrower House provision, approved yesterday, applying only to Cambodia and Laos. Either provision would force a bombing halt. A presidential veto could mean that federal agencies would be without money after Saturday.

The House Appropriations Committee approved a new version of the vetoed supplemental appropriation bill, providing the full \$3.3 billion but dropping the immediate ban on U.S. bombing of Cambodia. Instead, it would permit the bombing to continue until Aug. 15 to give the President that much time to try to achieve a cease-fire there. Members trying to stop the bombing called this "subject surrender" to the President. The House Rules Committee, by a 10-to-5 vote, sent the bill to the House for action tomorrow.

House-Senate conferees grappled over a Cambodia-Laos fund cutoff attached by the Senate yesterday to the debt ceiling extension bill, and, according to some reports, President Nixon telephoned some conferees to warn that he would consider vetoing the bill if the anti-bombing language was retained.

House-Senate conferees on the State Department operating funds authorization bill met to fight over still another cutoff provision, identical to the language used by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The 9-to-8 vote in the Senate Appropriations Committee on the ban amendment was sharply different from an earlier 24-to-0 approval of anti-bombing language in the bill that Mr. Nixon vetoed. Part of the explanation is that the new provision is broader than the earlier one, applying to

all of Indochina and to future as well as present and past appropriations.

Some senators, however, said that, while they still favored the cutoff, they feared its involvement in the dispute over the emergency financing bill could imperil all government operating funds and make the entire U.S. government grind to a financial halt.

Hails Nixon Bombing Decision

Cambodia Launches Attacks To Recapture Lost Territory

PHNOM PENH, June 28 (AP).—The government welcomed today President Nixon's decision to continue bombing in Cambodia. It said the decision could enable its forces to control the military situation and shorten the war.

Mr. Nixon's decision coincided with the Phnom Penh command's announcement of a series of offensive operations to recapture lost territory in several areas. The operations reportedly were on a relatively minor scale.

Maj. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, commander of the armed forces, said continuing American air bombardment will inflict heavy losses on Khmer Rouge insurgents and their North Vietnamese allies, and the war will end very quickly.

The war has been going on for more than three years and U.S. bombing during that time has failed to prevent the loss of all but about 15 percent of Cambodia's territory to the Communists.

"The side with the planes is the side which will win the war," Col. Am Rong, the chief military spokesman, said. "We are very satisfied with President Nixon's decision."

As Col. Rong spoke, U.S. air strikes were continuing only nine miles from the capital, and the sound of exploding bombs rattled Phnom Penh's buildings.

Nine miles south of the capital, Phantom Crashes

BANGKOK, June 28 (Reuters).—A U.S. Air Force Phantom jet crashed into a home and injured a village chief in northern Thailand while returning to its base from a bombing raid over Cambodia, police said today. The two pilots parachuted to safety.

Mine-Clearing Progress

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The Pentagon said yesterday its mine-sweeping task force had completed work in the Haiphong area and reopened three North Vietnamese ports. It was now ready to begin mine clearing operations near the port city of Vinh, the Pentagon said.

A Defense Department spokesman said Hanoi was notified that mine-clearing operations had been concluded in the Cua Nam and Lach Huyen channels and in the Hon Gai and Cam Pha areas.

Viet Cong-Saigon Talks

PARIS, June 28 (Reuters).—Saigon today resumed political talks with the Viet Cong here and proposed holding general elections on Christmas Day in a bid to break the deadlock over South Vietnam's political future.

The Viet Cong responded with a demand for the immediate formation of a National Council of Reconciliation and Concord to organize elections.

The two sides resumed their talks after a month's suspension during which presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho worked out a new Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Turnout Heavy, Violence Light As Ulster Votes for Assembly

By Bernard D. Nossiter

HELFEST, June 28 (WP).—Ulster's voters came out in force and comparative peace today to choose a new provincial legislature designed to bring embattled Roman Catholics and Protestants together. Perhaps 75 or 80 percent of the 1,022,000 eligible voters showed up at schools and churches or sent in their ballots by mail.

This was a hopeful sign. Last month, the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing had urged citizens to boycott municipal elections. But the response was so feeble, the IRA abandoned that tactic today and called on people to spoil their ballots instead. Few appeared to be following this advice either.

Counting won't begin until tomorrow and is unlikely to finish before Saturday noon. On its outcome depend the prospects for a new British-proposed regime with two critical features. A new executive body, drawn from the Assembly, or legislature, selected today, is supposed to share power between Catholic and

Protestant representatives. It is also supposed to open a dialogue with the Catholic-dominated Republic of Ireland in the south.

Following the election, Catholics wearing flame-retardant flak jackets were around polling stations today. The streets were filled with British soldiers in combat dress, fingers on the triggers of rifles and submachine guns.

Catholic Enclave

The Short Strand, a Catholic enclave in Belfast bordered on three sides by militant Protestants and by the River Lagan on the fourth, looked like a citadel. Barbed wire and concrete barriers were placed at almost every entrance to its mean little streets of tiny, red-brick row houses. Near them, armed soldiers hugged the walls.



HEAVY GUARD—Troops and police stand guard as ballot boxes are carried from Belfast Town Hall to the trucks which delivered them to the heavily-guarded polling stations throughout the country for use in the Northern Ireland Assembly election.

Swaziland Bans 'Last Tango'

MBABANE, Swaziland, June 28 (Reuters).—The Swaziland government has banned the film "Last Tango in Paris," because it represents "scenes suggestive of immorality and indecency," an official statement said.

The prohibition follows controversy here and in neighboring South Africa over a Johannesburg businessman's plan to show the film, with its explicit sexual scenes, at a Mbabane theater.

Thousands of South Africans had been expected to cross the border to see the film, which was banned by South Africa's censorship board last week.

Mr. Garment, had come either to see the film, which was banned by South Africa's censorship board last week, or to see a member of

Bonn Unit Opens Probe of Alleged Buying of Votes

BONN, June 28 (Reuters).—A parliamentary committee probing bribery allegations in last year's no-confidence vote said today it was ready to travel to a south German sanatorium to talk to the key figure in the affair.

The nine-man commission, whose primary task is to investigate reports that Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party bought parliamentary votes in a crucial no-confidence test last year, opened its public hearings today.

It heard reports from intelligence officials about the undercover activities of former opposition deputy Julius Steiner, who said he was paid 50,000 marks to vote against Mr. Brandt.

Mr. Steiner has pleaded that he is too ill to attend the inquiry here, but the committee has decided to send an official doctor to examine him and decide whether he is fit to come to Bonn.

Committee chairman Friedrich Schaefer said that if necessary the nine-man team would travel to the sanatorium in southern Germany to hear Mr. Steiner.

Turnout Heavy, Violence Light As Ulster Votes for Assembly

(Continued from Page 1) aimed at a polling station in Belfast tonight, five shots were fired at another in Londonderry and a bomb was exploded in a gas station outside that city. But no one was murdered or even injured during the 12 1/2 voting hours. The funeral of City Councilman Patrick Wilson, a prominent Catholic politician hacked to death in a double killing on Tuesday, may have had a sobering effect.

The crucial question here is whether the voters, particularly the Protestants, will pick representatives pledged to work with or to sabotage the new government.

Protestant voters had a choice between two groupings. One is the Unionist party led by Brian Faulkner, the traditional instrument of Protestant rule here, which has given a qualified pledge to make the new Assembly work. The other is the Loyalist Coalition, a marriage of convenience between militant

William Craig and the Rev. Ian Paisley. Its candidates promise to obstruct the new regime and restore the old order.

Most Catholics are voting for the Social and Democratic Labor party, which has also given a guarded promise to operate the power-sharing scheme. A few Catholics are trying to elect representatives of the Republican Clubs, an official IRA body that warns that its members will not sit in the Assembly until all suspected terrorists imprisoned without charge or trial are released.

The standard forecasts are that the Unionists will win about 30 of the 78 Assembly seats, and the anti-Assembly Loyalist Coalition about 20. But this is Northern Ireland and, even after the votes are counted, nobody may be sure who won. The Unionists will have trouble keeping some of their nominal followers from defecting to the more militant coalition unless they win a very decisive share of the Protestant vote.

Apart from this, the voters themselves had to confront a very complicated ballot. The election here is based on proportional representation with transferable votes. Thus, in one constituency, voters were asked to mark their order of preference for 23 candidates carrying 10 party labels and competing for six seats. Many solved the problem by simply voting for those from a single party and ignoring the opportunity to make second choices.

Paper Charges Senator Hid Campaign Aid

Watergate Prober Montoya Accused

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The Wall Street Journal said today that Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., a member of the Senate Watergate committee, concealed the origins of as much as \$100,000 during his re-election campaign in 1970.

The paper said Sen. Montoya did not want to disclose that he had received as much as \$37,000 from labor organizations because his Republican opponent was charging that he was beholden to labor groups.

Nor did Sen. Montoya disclose receipt of about \$45,000 from such special interest groups as construction contractors, rural electric companies, scrap dealers, restaurant owners and peace groups, the Journal said.

But the Journal suggested that Sen. Montoya may have violated New Mexico law requiring fundraising committees for candidates to report the sources of all receipts and all expenditures under the secretary of state.

The Journal also said Sen. Montoya had declined to be interviewed for comment. It quoted Jack Beatty, his campaign treasurer in Washington, as saying: "There's no use wasting your breath any further" in response to inquiries from a Wall Street Journal reporter.

Sen. Montoya denied the report and said it apparently was based on the 1973 law rather than the law in effect during his 1970 campaign fund-raising efforts.

"My 1970 campaign was carried out almost two years before the present rigid reporting law went into effect," Sen. Montoya said.

Security Strike Closes 3 Major Irish Airports

SHANNON, Ireland, June 28 (AP).—Striking security men closed Ireland's three major airports today, forcing incoming flights to be diverted to British airports.

The wildcat walkout, which spread to Dublin and Cork after a five-day-old dispute at Shannon, was coupled with the threat of another stoppage by 250 air-traffic controllers.

The trouble occurred at the height of the tourist season. Aer Lingus chairman Michael Dargan said that the shutdown was costing the airline \$200,000 a day and incalculable goodwill.

Six hundred passengers from North America had to land at British airports today and were being taken to Ireland by ferry from Liverpool. And 1,300 passengers bound for the United States were unable to take planes out.

The security men's dispute started at Shannon over demands for more staff and more money. Security men at Dublin and Cork joined in the stoppage today.

France Increases Minimum Wage

PARIS, June 28 (AP).—The French government today ordered an increase in the minimum wage for industrial workers from 4.64 francs to 5.20 francs an hour effective July 1.

The new rate brings the monthly pay for the lowest category of workers to 1,000 francs for a weekly work period of 43.5 hours. The 1,000-franc minimum has long been a rallying cry for labor unions and the Communist party. Prime Minister Pierre Messmer promised before the March legislative election that his government would put the minimum into effect.

Joseph Comiti, government spokesman, said that the minimum wage has been raised 20.9 percent in the last year. Mr. Comiti added that the purpose of the hike is to help the lowest-income workers and to apply the increase all along the line to other wages would nullify the intended effect.

"That was his language," Sen. Baker asked.

"As I recall it, yes," Mr. Dean replied.

Although Mr. Dean did not name the judge, U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey—a Nixon appointee—has been handling the Watergate civil suits. They have not yet come to trial.

Mr. Dean said he did not make notes of the discussion he had with the President because they would have been too incriminating for Mr. Nixon.

The former counsel made that statement in response to a series



FACING THE CHARGES—John W. Dean 3d, back to camera, listens as Senate Watergate Committee member Daniel Inouye, D. Hawaii (left), reads letter from White House lawyers accusing him of being "principal author of the political and constitutional crisis" triggered by the Watergate scandal. At right is Sen. Joseph Montoya, D., N.M.

To Answer Dean's Accusations

Sen. Ervin Hints He Wants to Hear Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

the committee, and that now he has gone to the prosecutors. Sen. Weicker's statement drew prolonged applause from the hearing audience.

Mr. Colson issued a statement from his law office saying, "At no time have I ever tried to interfere with the activities of the Senate committee. . . . I know of nothing improper or any way out of the ordinary with respect to any assistance Sen. Weicker received from any Republican organization in 1970—nor have I ever suggested there was."

The committee still had not completed its questioning of Mr. Dean, the former White House counsel, who testified "it was my assumption without question" that Mr. Nixon was informed of the cover-up attempts even before last Sept. 15. Mr. Dean will return tomorrow.

Mr. Dean, in his fourth day of televised testimony, was pressed by Sen. Baker to recall his exact words to the President last Sept. 15, the day the former White House counsel said he received the firm impression from Mr. Nixon that he knew of the cover-up plot.

Mr. Dean said he told the President, "It has been contained," but that "I don't believe it can continue to be contained."

"Those are very close to my exact words," he said.

Sen. Baker noted that three people—Mr. Dean, Mr. Nixon and Presidential chief of staff H.R. Haldeman—had been present, and said the committee would like to hear all three versions of the meeting.

He noted that Mr. Haldeman is scheduled to testify later. "I'm not able to say at this point how we might be able to get the President's version of that meeting," Sen. Baker said, but he added that he hoped to hear from Mr. Nixon in some manner.

It was the most detailed accounting Mr. Dean has given about the meeting he held with the President and Mr. Haldeman on the afternoon that indictments had been returned in the Watergate bugging case.

Seven men were charged with conspiracy, burglary, bugging and wiretapping for the June 17, 1972, raid on the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate.

Led step by step in recounting that meeting in Mr. Nixon's Oval Office by the painstaking questions of Sen. Baker, Mr. Dean said Mr. Nixon was concerned about whom the criminal trial would begin and also about the possibility of Watergate-related civil suits coming to trial before the November election.

Mr. Dean said he told the President that campaign lawyers had talked to the federal judge who was handling the civil suits and were "hopeful of getting some favorable rulings" to stall the trial until after the election.

"He said, 'Well, that's helpful,'" Mr. Dean recalled.

"That was his language?" Sen. Baker asked.

"As I recall it, yes," Mr. Dean replied.

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The former counsel made that statement in response to a series

of questions submitted by the White House. The questions appeared designed to challenge Mr. Dean's recollection of his discussions with the President about the Watergate affair.

The White House questions came the day after publication of a White House memorandum accusing Mr. Dean of being the chief architect of a cover-up of the Watergate scandal and implying Mr. Dean was implicating the President to protect himself.

The White House memorandum also accused John N. Mitchell, a former attorney general and President Nixon's former campaign manager, of participating in the cover-up.

Mr. Dean acknowledged that he made no notes of the Sept. 15 meeting. But he said he had a very good memory and that whenever he met the President it was "a momentous occasion and you tend to remember what the President of the United States says."

Gist of Conversation

He added: "I have an ability to recall not specific words necessarily, but certainly the tenor of a conversation and the gist of a conversation."

Mr. Dean said the gist of the conversation that day was that Mr. Nixon told him he was very pleased with his handling of the Watergate affair and that the White House had been kept out of it.

The memorandum sent to the committee by special White House counsel Garment said: "It is a matter of record that John Dean knew of and participated in the planning that went into the break-in of the Watergate."

"There is no reason to doubt that John Dean was the principal actor in the Watergate cover-up. He had a great interest in covering it up for himself."

The memorandum said the Watergate cover-up plan was hatched at a series of meetings June 19 of last year—two days after the break-in was discovered.

Among those the memorandum said took part in the meetings were Mr. Dean, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Magruder.

Following the June 19 meetings, the memorandum said, "a series of meetings followed throughout the summer. Dean and Mitchell were Magruder's principal contacts on the cover-up."

Tough Amendments

The White House, which according to Senate sources made last-minute amendments toughening the memorandum as it related to Mr. Dean, continued: "Dean's activity in the cover-up also made him, perhaps unwittingly, the principal author of the political and constitutional crisis that Watergate now epitomizes."

"It would have been embarrassing to the President if the true facts had become known shortly after June 17, but it is the kind of embarrassment that an immensely popular President could easily have weathered."

The memorandum added: "The political problem has been magnified one thousandfold because the truth is coming to light so belatedly, because of insinuations that the White House was a party to the cover-up and, above all, because the White House was led to say things about Watergate that have since been found to have been untrue."

\$124,587 Spent At Agnew Home

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—The General Services Administration reported to Congress yesterday that it spent \$124,587 on protective measures in April, May and June of this year at the residence of Vice-President Agnew.

The GSA report was made to a House Appropriations subcommittee studying costs of protective installations made by the GSA at the request of the Secret Service for the private residences of the President and the Vice-President.

The largest outlays listed at the Agnew home were \$39,500 for a brick and redwood fence at the rear of the property and \$15,979 for installation of bullet-resistant glass.

An Agnew spokesman said the Vice-President has not yet moved into his new home and is still living at a Washington hotel.

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Nixon to T On Water

Laird State

Would Hold Off Key Testimony's

(Continued from Page 1) to be responsible to him can't have any cabinet position where he does complete trust and fail people who are working

Second, Mr. Laird as trying to eliminate close relation between the day and members of Congress.

Mr. Laird, who is now in California, today days of meetings with the President in the that his assignment was to start stalled projects in the White House against charges of a cover-up.

But he answered with questions about the President's response to the former White House John W. Dean 3d and implicating him in the cover-up.

"I don't think he is going to every witness," said. "There is a problem getting the President of the United States confined to his area. It shouldn't be President is popping out after every witness."

"The best way to do be, when we get near the son of the hearings, that out and respond to questions."

Mr. Laird said the "I was willing to do that," there was no agreement best format, adding, "I getting involved in that President on that. I is here with the understanding assurance that he was involved in the incident cover-up and that he is aware of it in March."

Asked if that was still the case, Mr. Laird said: "I have to leave it. That's what I I by the President? 'Te over here with those ass

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East-West Talks Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

that the East should cut its forces more because of its 2-to-1 preponderance on the East-West front and Soviet land access, compared with the need of the United States to withdraw its forces across the ocean.

The West agreed because the Warsaw Pact members endorse language that spelled out what the West meant by "balanced" without actually using the word. That was a statement that "specific arrangements will have to be carefully worked out in scope and timing in such a way that they will in all respects and at every point conform to the principle of undiminished security for each party."

Language Endorsed

The communiqué also defined the subject of future Vienna talks as "mutual reduction of forces and armaments and associated measures in Central Europe."

"This, too, was a compromise, leaving the West free to continue to insist that any agreement must be a package including not only cuts but also verification measures and certain "constraints"—forwarding of military maneuvers and admission of observers from the other side at maneuvers. The East persistently rejected such ideas and did not want them included in discussions.

Further, the West was pleased at the express geographical limit of "Central Europe," although so far it has failed in its effort to include Hungary in that definition. There are 40,000 Soviet troops stationed in Hungary.

France Increases Minimum Wage

PARIS, June 28 (AP).—The French government today ordered an increase in the minimum wage for industrial workers from 4.64 francs to 5.20 francs an hour effective July 1.

The new rate brings the monthly pay for the lowest category of workers to 1,000 francs for a weekly work period of 43.5 hours. The 1,000-franc minimum has long been a rallying cry for labor unions and the Communist party. Prime Minister Pierre Messmer promised before the March legislative election that his government would put the minimum into effect.

Joseph Comiti, government spokesman, said that the minimum wage has been raised 20.9 percent in the last year. Mr. Comiti added that the purpose of the hike is to help the lowest-income workers and to apply the increase all along the line to other wages would nullify the intended effect.

"That was his language," Sen. Baker asked.

"As I recall it, yes," Mr. Dean replied.

Although Mr. Dean did not name the judge, U.S. District Judge Charles R. Richey—a Nixon appointee—has been handling the Watergate civil suits. They have not yet come to trial.

Mr. Dean said he did not make notes of the discussion he had with the President because they would have been too incriminating for Mr. Nixon.

The former counsel made that statement in response to a series

of questions submitted by the White House. The questions appeared designed to challenge Mr. Dean's recollection of his discussions with the President about the Watergate affair.

The White House questions came the day after publication of a White House memorandum accusing Mr. Dean of being the chief architect of a cover-up of the Watergate scandal and implying Mr. Dean was implicating the President to protect himself.

The White House memorandum also accused John N. Mitchell, a former attorney general and President Nixon's former campaign manager, of participating in the cover-up.

Mr. Dean acknowledged that he made no notes of the Sept. 15 meeting. But he said he had a very good memory and that whenever he met the President it was "a momentous occasion and you tend to remember what the President of the United States says."

Gist of Conversation

He added: "I have an ability to recall not specific words necessarily, but certainly the tenor of a conversation and the gist of a conversation."

Mr. Dean said the gist of the conversation that day was that Mr. Nixon told him he was very pleased with his handling of the Watergate affair and that the White House had been kept out of it.

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Others Are Disturbed, Unamused

The White House 'Enemies' Joke

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—They joked, a number were proud but many were disturbed and for the count-

White House counsel said, who gave what a official White House yesterday, said the of people targeted for harassment cam-

presidential counsel he committee a copy 1971, memorandum written marked "Can- and entitled: "Dealing Political Enemies," the doc- "addresses the matter as maximizes the fact humbly in dealing is known to be active position to our ad- Stated a bit more we can use the machinery to political enemies." mer White House spe-

Charles W. Colson, Dean described as a key role in the the lengthy list pre- late George T. Bell kept solely to insure named were not in- White House for dinner, also denied.

Colson issued a sec- stronger statement Mr. Dean of "yes" and on the Senate

of 30 names entitled "enemies" activity is not said.

n said the list was not



Charles W. Colson

prepared in his office and that he had never seen it.

"Mr. Dean is apparently trying to attribute the list to me or to George Bell," he said. "George Bell died two months ago. I thought Dean's testimony with regard to the President was the most despicable thing I have ever heard, but trying to put this off on a dead man is stooping even lower."

Mr. Bell was a staff aide to Mr. Colson. Some of the 200 politicians, journalists, labor officials, entertainers, businessmen, teachers and others listed had comments in the wake of disclosure of the list.

Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y.,

"I've got a little list too. But it's smaller than his. It has only one name."

Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa: "I can only say that I would have been embarrassed not to have been included. In this case, no mention, like mine, might be considered damnation."

Harvard University economist John Kenneth Galbraith: "I was delighted to learn that my name was a household word in the White House."

Chief Huntley, former television newsmen: "I'll be damned if I know what it's all about."

"Sad Commentary"

Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York: "It's a sad commentary on the state of the nation."

Actress Jane Fonda: "The Nixon administration has declared war on the American people. I have been aware for over a year that various forms of harassment were being employed against myself."

Karl F. Feller, president of the International United Breweries, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America: "I honestly don't know what this means. If I have an honest difference of opinion with a man's policy, should I be considered an enemy? There's nothing funny about it. I'd like to know just what the hell the reason is."

Mr. Dean also prepared a briefing paper for the White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman to be used as the basis of a meeting with Internal Revenue Service chief Johnnie M. Walters. He complained that, because of a "lack of guts and effort" on the part of Republican appointees at the IRS, the White House had been unable to "stimulate audits of persons who should be audited" to obtain IRS information regarding their political enemies.

Others on List

Some of the others named in the list were: Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, noted for open-heart surgery; Derek C. Bok, at the time dean of the Harvard Law School and now president of Harvard University; Jerome Wiesner, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; George Buntz, president of the Ford Foundation; Noam Chomsky, professor of modern languages at MIT; Edwin Land, physics professor at MIT and inventor of the polaroid land camera; and Daniel Ellsberg, the central figure in the Pentagon papers case.

Also, Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general during the Johnson administration; Hans Morgenthau, former U.S. attorney for New York; R. Sargent Shriver, a Kennedy in-law, former ambassador to France and vice-presidential candidate for the Democrats last year; Theodore Sorensen, former aide to President Kennedy; and Jack Valenti, a former Johnson aide and now president of the Motion Picture Association.

Among the journalists and columnists were Richard Rovere of the New Yorker; Paul Samuelson of Newsweek; a Nobel Prize-winning economist; columnist Joseph Kraft; Flora Lewis, now Paris correspondent of The New York Times; Stanley Karnow, formerly a foreign correspondent of The Washington Post; Stuart Lory of the Los Angeles Times, and numerous members of the staffs of The Washington Post, The New York Times and The St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Also included were 18 organizations ranging from the Brookings Institution of Washington to the Black Panthers.

The unit subsequently was transferred out of IRS and into another part of the Treasury and Mr. Caulfield was given a job there.

Commissioners Thrower and Walters also failed to follow through on White House proposals that the IRS "crack down on the multitude of tax-exempt foundations that feed left-wing political causes," according to the memo.

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James R. Schlesinger

Senate Backs Schlesinger in Defense Job

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—James R. Schlesinger won unanimous Senate confirmation as secretary of defense today, the fourth man in six months to head the Pentagon as part of a post-Watergate reshuffling of top government personnel.

President Nixon nominated him for the job on May 10 after Mr. Schlesinger had testified during confirmation hearings by the Senate Armed Services Committee that he supported U.S. bombing of Cambodia and that he would not hesitate to recommend renewal of air strikes in North and South Vietnam as well as Laos in the event of a major Communist violation of January's cease-fire accords.

Mr. Nixon turned to Mr. Schlesinger, a recognized expert on weapons systems, 10 days after he announced that he was shifting Elliot L. Richardson from the Pentagon to attorney general to take charge of the Justice Department's Watergate investigation.

Mr. Richardson replaced Melvin R. Laird as head of the Defense Department, the largest in the federal government. Mr. Laird recently returned to the Nixon administration, assuming the post of chief domestic affairs adviser to the President.

Since Mr. Richardson's move to the Justice Department, the Pentagon has been run by acting Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr. He now will resume his position as deputy defense secretary.

Before being named CIA director on Dec. 21, Mr. Schlesinger served as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission for slightly more than one year.

World Unit Votes Halt to Hunting Of Fin Whales

LONDON, June 28 (UPI).—The 14-nation International Whaling Commission today overrode Japanese and Soviet opposition and voted to end within three years the killing of fin whales, the world's second largest mammal, to save them from extinction.

Catching the nearly extinct blue whale, the world's largest creature, has been banned by international agreement since 1966.

But commission chairman Inge Rindal, of Norway, in announcing the new curbs to a news conference, said Japan and Russia indicated they will lodge formal objections within the 90-day deadline permitted by commission rules.

"If they do so," Mr. Rindal said, "they will be free to go ahead and fish without any restrictions as also is provided by the commission's rules. I do not say they will do so. But they can do so, and I fear we may have been a little too enthusiastic in voting for this ban in three years."

The commission has no power to enforce its decisions.

16 Gold Miners Killed

JOHANNESBURG, June 28 (Reuters).—Sixteen gold miners died today when an elevator bringing them to the surface after a night's work ran out of control and smashed against crash-bars at the top of a shaft. The dead were one white and 15 Africans.

Senate Votes 5.6% Increase In Social Security Benefits

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—The Senate yesterday brushed aside White House objections and voted 86 to 7 to give 30 million Social Security beneficiaries a 5.6 percent cost-of-living increase, effective Jan. 1, 1974.

The boost, which will put \$3.3 billion in new benefits into the hands of aged or disabled workers and their wives or survivors, was attached to a routine bill extending the \$485-billion federal debt ceiling through the end of November, instead of letting it revert to \$400 billion July 1.

As it promised it would do after President Nixon's veto of a ban on funds to bomb Cambodia was sustained, the Senate lacked the same cutoff rider to the Social Security bill. This was the first of a handful of bills to which such riders were appended.

The Social Security boost will not increase payroll taxes—only Social Security monthly benefits. The Social Security increase, endorsed by the Senate Finance Committee despite White House complaints that it will widen the budget deficit, will raise the average monthly benefit for a retired couple from \$277 to \$291. The minimum benefit for an individual will go up from \$84.50 to \$89.30 and the average benefit for a retired worker without dependents from \$161 to \$170.

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn., who sponsored the Social Security boost in committee, and the Finance Committee chairman, Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La., said the cost of living has gone up 5.6 percent in the year since Congress last raised Social Security benefits, so a corresponding benefit increase is justified.

Too Long to Wait

A cost-of-living, escalator clause in the earlier legislation would have forced a benefit increase in 1973, but sponsors said that is too long for needy retired and disabled persons to wait.

Therefore in a repetition of last year's maneuver, they added the 5.6 percent increase to the debt ceiling bill effective Jan. 1, 1974. Before it can become effective, the increase must be accepted by the House, whose version of the debt ceiling bill does not include any Social Security changes. Also it must be signed by the President.

The bill additionally contains added benefits for welfare recipients, which were approved by Senate roll-call votes or voice votes yesterday.

By an 84 to 10 vote, the Senate

approved a provision boosting the guaranteed monthly minimum income for aged, blind and disabled persons under the new National Federal Welfare System from \$130 to \$140 for an individual, and from \$195 to \$210 for a couple.

This system will go into effect Jan. 1, 1974, and the prospective income guarantee is thus being raised to meet cost-of-living increases even before it has gone into effect. The increase will mean \$336 million in added benefits for 5 million persons. As part of this provision, about 125,000 wives of aged welfare beneficiaries will be made eligible for benefits, even if the wife is under 65, if the wife was previously eligible under the existing state welfare program.

Meanwhile, legislation limiting federal election campaign contributions and expenditures was approved unanimously yesterday by the Senate Rules Committee.

The bill would set up an independent commission to enforce the measure and a 1971 law requiring disclosure of campaign contributions.

The Senate is expected to take up the bill soon after the July 4 recess.

The seven-member commission would prosecute violators and could levy fines up to \$10,000. Under the bill, individuals could give no more than \$15,000 to a presidential candidate and \$5,000 to a candidate for the Senate or the House, although contributions could be made separately for primary, runoff and general elections.

Another provision would outlaw cash contributions in excess of \$100.

\$100,000 Limit

In addition, no individual, his spouse and minor children, could contribute more than \$100,000 in a year to all candidates for federal office.

Spending ceilings set for candidates would be 20 cents a voter for general elections and 15 cents in primaries.

A 10-cent-a-voter ceiling on media spending is the only present spending limitation.

The commission, appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation would enforce these provisions and the financial disclosure requirements of the 1971 law.

The bill also would repeal the requirements that broadcasters provide equal time to all candidates for federal offices if it has given free time to any of them.

Pentagon Says It Can Reduce Indochina Aid by \$500 Million

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The Defense Department told Congress yesterday that the Indochina cease-fire agreements would permit a reduction of at least \$500 million in planned military aid to South Vietnam and Laos in the coming fiscal year.

In closed-door testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Deputy Defense Secretary William P. Clements Jr. proposed that the overall ceiling on deliveries of military aid to the two countries be reduced from the originally proposed \$2.1-billion level to \$1.6 billion.

Also instead of the \$1.9 billion originally requested in military aid appropriations for the two countries, the Defense Department said it had determined that \$1.2 billion would be sufficient. The total would be roughly divided between \$1.1 billion for South Vietnam and \$100 million for Laos.

The \$1.9-billion request was drafted in advance of the Paris cease-fire agreements in January and contained in the budget for the coming fiscal year, beginning on July 1, that President Nixon submitted to Congress earlier this year.

Vague on Spending

Since the budget was submitted, the Defense Department has been vague on how it planned to spend the \$1.9 billion or why virtually as much military aid was needed for the two countries as in the period preceding the cease-fire agreements.

Under the agreements, the United States is limited to one-for-one replacement of military equipment in South Vietnam, but thus far the Defense Department has refused to supply any information on the amount of military aid given to South Vietnam since January.

As a result, the \$1.9-billion request has become one of the prime targets in Congress for cutting

the administration's \$83-billion defense budget for the next fiscal year.

The administration was anxious to forestall too deep a cut by taking the initiative in making a reduction on its own.

Mr. Clements said the reductions were made possible by reduced levels of activity in South Vietnam and Laos, and were based on "classified assumptions and projections" of future military developments in the two countries.

At the same time, Mr. Clements cautioned that any further reductions might upset the "fragile" cease-fires in the two countries and "invite another large-scale North Vietnamese offensive and all of the tragic consequences."

Any further reductions "would send a loud and clear signal to Hanoi," he said in his prepared statement made public by the Pentagon. "It would signal a reduction of support to our allies of strategic significance. It is just this kind of action which we must avoid in order to help preserve the tenuous balance we have achieved in Laos and South Vietnam."

er 16 Years, Common Market Mystery to Most Americans

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—Two of every three as believe that U.S. ties with Western Europe "matter deal," but most Americans never have heard of the Common Market.

Findings of a Gallup Poll released today by the Community Information Service indicated that, despite 16-year history of the Common Market and its importance as America's second largest trading partner (after the American public is ignorant about the European Community).

A poll, commissioned by the EEC, was based on 1,030 vs with Americans, aged 18 and over, conducted in mid and early April.

Those polled, 55 percent said they had not heard anything about the Common Market. Of the remainder, about the EEC, 42 percent said that they believed d benefits to the United States by providing a better for American exports and increased opportunities for segments in Europe.

Fears expressed were that the Common Market made made goods more expensive for the American (con- 33 percent) and that the Common Market would be serious rival to the United States in world trade ent.

Five percent of those who knew about the EEC said should reduce the need for U.S. defense of Western and 66 percent said that it should increase European stability.

isits E. Ontario

AMA Inaugurates 128th President

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP).—Dr. Russell B. Roth, 59, a urologist from Erie, Pa., was inaugurated as the 128th president of the American Medical Association yesterday.

Dr. Roth has been speaker of the AMA's governing body, the house of delegates, and, before that, from 1968 to 1969, he was vice-speaker.

The son of a physician, Dr. Roth was graduated from Yale and got his MD at Johns Hopkins in 1939.

After postgraduate work, Dr. Roth did a year in surgical residency in Pierre, S.D., served residencies in Detroit and Baltimore and served two years in the Pacific during World War II in the Army Medical Corps.

Dr. Roth is married and has three children. He is a member of the AMA's governing body, the house of delegates, and, before that, from 1968 to 1969, he was vice-speaker.

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Obituaries

Earl Browder, Was U.S. Communist Chief

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).—Earl Browder, 82, general secretary of the Communist party of the United States in the years of its largest membership and greatest influence, died yesterday at Princeton, N.J.

He had been in ill health for a number of years as a result of a stroke. He lived in Princeton with his son, William, chairman of the mathematics department at Princeton University.

Mr. Browder was expelled from his party in 1948 after an acrimonious debate over his leadership. Arnold Johnson, a spokesman for the party, said yesterday:

"He participated in the working-class movement and made contributions, but he went off the working-class rail and became a negative factor in the struggle. He succumbed to the ideological pressures of monopoly capitalism."

The zenith of Communist influence in the United States occurred between 1930 and 1946, when Mr. Browder, a Kansan, was the undisputed leader of the Communist party in the United States. Feeding on the economic and social discontents caused by the Great Depression and on the hopes for political change implicit in the New Deal, Mr. Browder's party, laying claim to native radicalism, attained a membership of 100,000 and, through a network of friendly organizations, exerted a considerable effect on American affairs.

Despite his talents, however, Mr. Browder was cast out of the Communist movement when the party, heeding a signal from Moscow, abandoned its united front and moderate policies in favor of a more sectarian and revolutionary line. That development, along

with the end of World War II, the break-up of the Soviet-American alliance and the start of the cold war, reduced the ranks of the party and diminished its role. And Mr. Browder passed the last 25 years as a virtually forgotten figure.

"Am I bitter? No, I'm not bitter. What would be the use?" he said in an interview when he was 80. By that time Mr. Browder no longer was a Marxist, having concluded that "the new industrial revolution in America must be the realization of the area of freedom and democratic self-government."

Mr. Browder exemplified the Americanization of his party. He was born May 20, 1891, in Wichita, Kan. His family came from Britain more than 100 years before the American Revolution.

Constance G. Coblenz, WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT).—Constance G. Coblenz, 64, an educator and writer specializing in foreign affairs, died Tuesday at her home here following a brief illness.

A member of the Brookings Institution International Studies Group from 1945 to 1956, she collaborated on the work "United States Foreign Policy 1945-55."

and wrote articles for Brookings and various publications.

Odd Nansen

OSLO, June 28 (Reuters).—Odd Nansen, 71, an architect and humanist, died here last night. As an architect, Mr. Nansen was responsible for several industrial buildings in Norway, but it was as a humanist that he became best known. In 1936, he started the so-called Nansen aid for refugees and stateless persons and as chairman of the organization led campaign actions in Germany and central Europe.

Arthur F. Jacobs

LOS ANGELES, June 28 (Reuters).—Arthur F. Jacobs, 55, producer of the highly successful "Planet of the Apes" film series, died in his sleep here yesterday.

Ernest Truex

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).—Ernest Truex, 83, a versatile performer who made hundreds of appearances here and abroad in theater, film and television shows, died Tuesday at his home in Fairbrook, Calif.

Mr. Truex's outstanding performances on Broadway were in "George Washington Slept Here," the George S. Kaufman-Moss



Earl Browder in 1946

Hart comedy about the rigors of country living; "Best Sellers," a comedy by Dorothy Weston Bennett, and Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion."

Harold S. Diehl

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT).—Dr. Harold S. Diehl, 81, former director of research and medical affairs at the American Cancer Society, died yesterday of heart disease at a hospital in St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Diehl, whose residence was in New York, was a leading publicist of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

France Disse Extremist Ur Of Left and J

PARIS, June 28 (AP).—The government today, France's main leftist extremist movements to prevent street violence. The decision to discontinue the Communist Party's neo-Fascist Order group was made at a meeting today chaired by Georges Pompidou.

The government as clashes last Thursday police and extreme left demonstrators who tried to storm the National Assembly. More than 200 were injured.

Interior Minister Marcelin promised for action against the demagogues. "What the Communist Party did to is unforgivable."

The Communist League, as it is known, is regarded as an important target of the government. Its Trotskyist leader, Maurice Thorez, has become increasingly unpopular among politicized French.

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Killed Palestinian Agent in Car Blast in Paris

June 28 (AP).—An Israeli agent was killed in a car blast in Paris last night. The explosion was heard in the Latin Quarter, where the agent was hunting in connection with a series of Palestinian terrorist attacks, including the destruction of the "Drip" oil pipeline last August.

Reliefs Ease Soldiers' Woes

June 28 (AP).—Israeli soldiers in the Sinai Peninsula were given a respite from their duties as a result of a cease-fire agreement. The soldiers were given a day off and their families were allowed to visit them.

Yemen Leader in U.S.

June 28 (AP).—Yemeni leader Ali Abdullah Saleh arrived in the United States to discuss the situation in the country. He was accompanied by a delegation of officials.

Logic

June 28 (AP).—The logic of the situation in the Middle East is becoming clearer. The conflict is not just about territory, but about the future of the region.

Arab sources said Mr. Boudia was killed by an Israeli execution squad that they claim rigged the booby-trapped telephone that took the life here in January of Mohammed Hamdani, el-Fatah's representative in France, and shot down Basil Koubaissi, a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, while he visited Paris in April.

The circumstances seemed very much like another incident in the war between Arab and Israeli agents in European capitals, but the police expressed doubts. Bomb experts examining Mr. Boudia's wrecked car reported that the blast occurred before he turned on the ignition. It was possible, but unlikely, they said, that the bomb had been placed in the front seat during a two-hour period between 9 and 11 a.m.

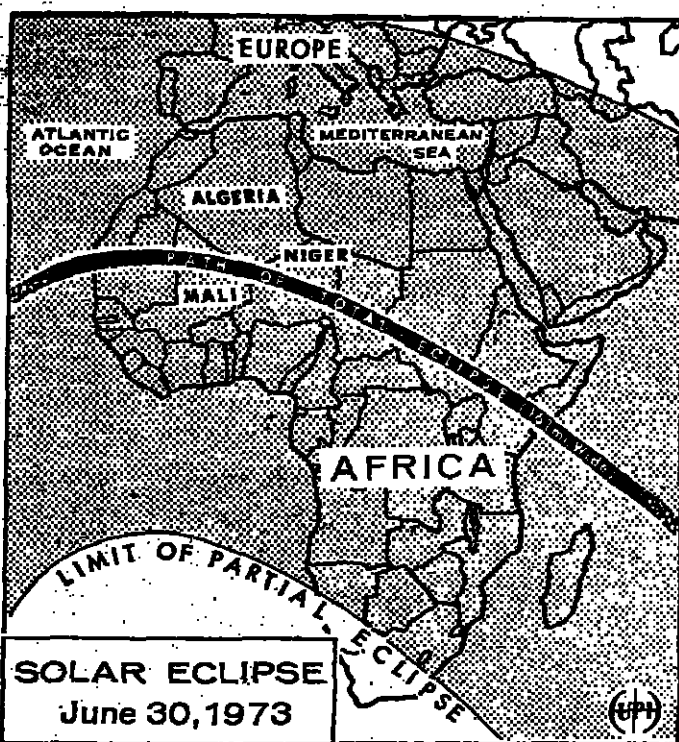
Mr. Boudia had driven the car early in the morning and then was killed when he returned to it. The second theory the police were working on was that Mr. Boudia was transporting the explosives himself. When he entered the car, he may have placed them on the rear seat and the explosion followed, investigators said.

Eyewitness Version
An employee of a nearby service station gave this version: "The car had been parked there for a while. I saw a man about 40 wearing a gray suit come up. He sat down in the car and, without putting his leg in the car, turned on the ignition. The car exploded immediately."

An international arrest warrant for Mr. Boudia had been issued by Italian police in February. French police sources said Mr. Boudia had apparently gone underground here, although there were indications he made frequent trips in and out of France. Mr. Boudia's girl friend was being questioned on his clandestine life in France.

He was known in Arab circles here as having two great passions, the Palestinian cause and the theater. After Algeria gained its independence from France, Mr. Boudia was director of the Algerian National Theater. With the fall of Ahmed Ben Bella in 1965 and the rise to power of President Houari Boumedienne, Mr. Boudia sought exile in France and became administrator of a theater in a Paris suburb.

He was described as a Marxist and a member of the leftist opposition to Mr. Boumedienne.



SOLAR ECLIPSE—Starting at sunrise Saturday near the border between Brazil and Guyana, the moon's shadow will cut a moving 161-mile-wide swath of darkness across the mid-Atlantic, Africa and the Indian Ocean before it leaves the earth around sunset south of the Seychelles.

Egypt Claims It Shot Down Israeli Fighter Over Canal

CAIRO, June 28 (UPI).—Egypt reported today that its air defense forces shot down an Israeli Phantom jet which attempted to infiltrate Egyptian airspace over the Suez Canal.

In Tel Aviv, a spokesman for the Israeli military command dismissed as "baseless" the Cairo report. The spokesman said that Israeli planes on patrol over the occupied Sinai Peninsula were fired at by several ground-to-air missiles, which missed their targets. "All our planes returned to base," the spokesman said.

An Egyptian military spokesman said the plane was one of two which encroached on Egyptian airspace at 4:13 p.m. (1312 GMT) near Fayed in the canal's southern sector. It exploded in midair and was seen crashing in flames on the Israeli-held eastern bank, the spokesman said.

He did not make it clear whether the plane was downed by conventional anti-aircraft fire or ground-to-air missiles. Ten minutes after the plane was downed, the spokesman said, an Israeli helicopter was seen searching for the wreckage.

It was the first such incident since Feb. 15, when Egyptian spokesmen reported a dogfight between Egyptian and Israeli planes over the Gulf of Suez.

Israeli Boat Fired On

SIDON, Lebanon, June 28 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas opened fire early today with automatic weapons on an Israeli boat that approached the Lebanese coast, guerrilla sources said. The incident occurred at 3:15 a.m. (0015 GMT), when the boat was about two miles south of Sidon, the sources said. The firing continued for 40 minutes and the Israeli boat did not return the fire, they said.

Tory Runs Third In U.K. Election

MANCHESTER, England, June 28 (AP).—Britain's governing Conservative party was rebuffed yesterday in a special parliamentary election here.

Its candidate ran so far behind opposition Labor and Liberal nominees that he forfeited the £150 deposit which each hopeful must post. The money is lost if the candidate fails to receive one-eighth of the total of votes cast.

Coup Plot Also Charged

Santiago Emergency Decreed After Army Chief Is Mobbed

From Wire Dispatches
SANTIAGO, Chile, June 28.—Santiago Province was declared an emergency zone last night and the big question is what caused it: an abortive coup, an attempt to kidnap the army chief or a middle-aged woman sticking her tongue out at him?

Witnesses gave this account of what turned into a near riot in an upper-class district of Santiago yesterday.

Gen. Carlos Prats Gonzalez, 58, the commander-in-chief of the army, was returning after lunch to the national defense building in his chauffeur-driven American sedan.

Mrs. Alejandrina Cox de Valdivieso recognized him from her tiny automobile as she passed and stuck her tongue out at him. The angry general ordered his car to pursue her and fired several shots, one of which struck the side of the car. The woman was not injured.

A university student said she saw Gen. Prats hold a pistol to the woman's head and demand that she apologize after their cars had stopped in the middle of the road. Hundreds of angry motorists and bystanders quickly gathered and surrounded the general and his car and deflated three of the tires. The general left in a taxi to go to police headquarters and then to the presidential palace.

But the government had a different version of the incident, branding it an organized assassination attempt.

Plot Charged
Further complicating the situation was an announcement by an army spokesman that, in fact, the government of President Salvador Allende had foiled a plot by some military men to overthrow the Marxist-led regime.

Gen. Mario Sepulveda, put in charge of the emergency zone, told newsmen the plot was aimed at "interrupting institutional order" in Chile. He said several low-ranking officers and some civilians were involved in the plot and some of them had been arrested. He declined, however, to give further details.

The plot apparently was uncovered shortly before the incident involving Gen. Prats and there was no official word connecting the two incidents.

However, in explaining the need for the state of emergency, Interior Minister Under Secretary Daniel Vergara said: "The climate of violence which exists in the province, which has periodically succeeded in provoking panic and unease in the population, culminated today in

a frustrated assassination bid against the person of the commander in chief of the army, Gen. Carlos Prats."

The government's version was that the general's car was boxed in at a crossroads and several drivers of the vehicles shouted threats. He fired a shot at the tires of one vehicle, got out and was surrounded by about 100 persons who tried to attack him and to set fire to his car, the official statement said.

It said the general went immediately to the presidential palace and offered his resignation, but Mr. Allende refused to accept it.

The report compared the incident with an ambush in which the former army chief, Gen. Rene Schneider, was assassinated late in 1971 just after Mr. Allende was elected president.

In any case, riot police showed up soon after Gen. Prats's car was attacked, firing tear gas to disperse the crowd. Then came detectives and an army tow truck with four infantrymen brandishing rifles. The Cox woman and a male passenger were arrested and are to go before a military court.

Following the two incidents, Mr. Allende called a cabinet meeting and declared the emergency, placing police forces under military command and suspending some individual rights.

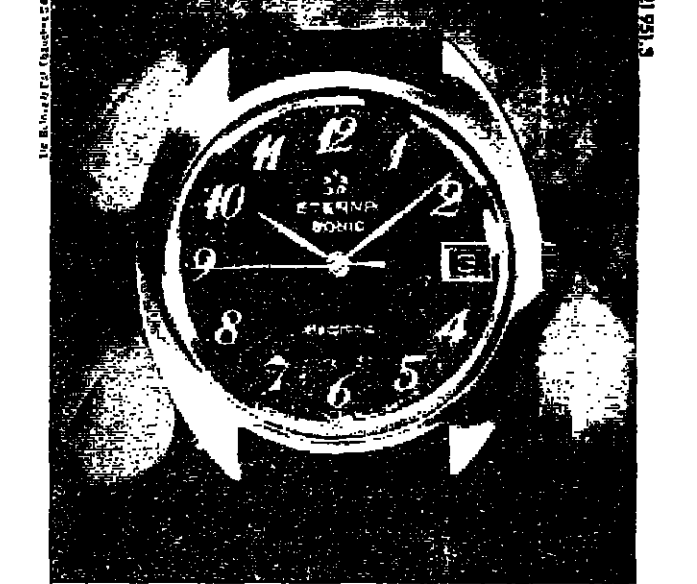
Mr. Allende said the move was "a necessary measure to confront the excesses of fascism." Santiago Province, which contains about one third of Chile's 10 million inhabitants, was declared an emergency zone earlier this year as a result of violence between pro and anti-government demonstrators that left two persons dead and 14 injured.

O'Higgins Province, directly south of Santiago, was also declared an emergency zone following violence stemming from a strike in the El Teniente copper mine there which today went into its 11th week.



INCIDENT IN CHILE—Woman identified as Alejandrina Cox de Valdivieso being arrested by the Santiago police after she had allegedly stuck out her tongue at the chief of staff of the Chilean Army, Gen. Carlos Prats, who in turn allegedly fired a pistol at her car.

South of Santiago, was also declared an emergency zone following violence stemming from a strike in the El Teniente copper mine there which today went into its 11th week.



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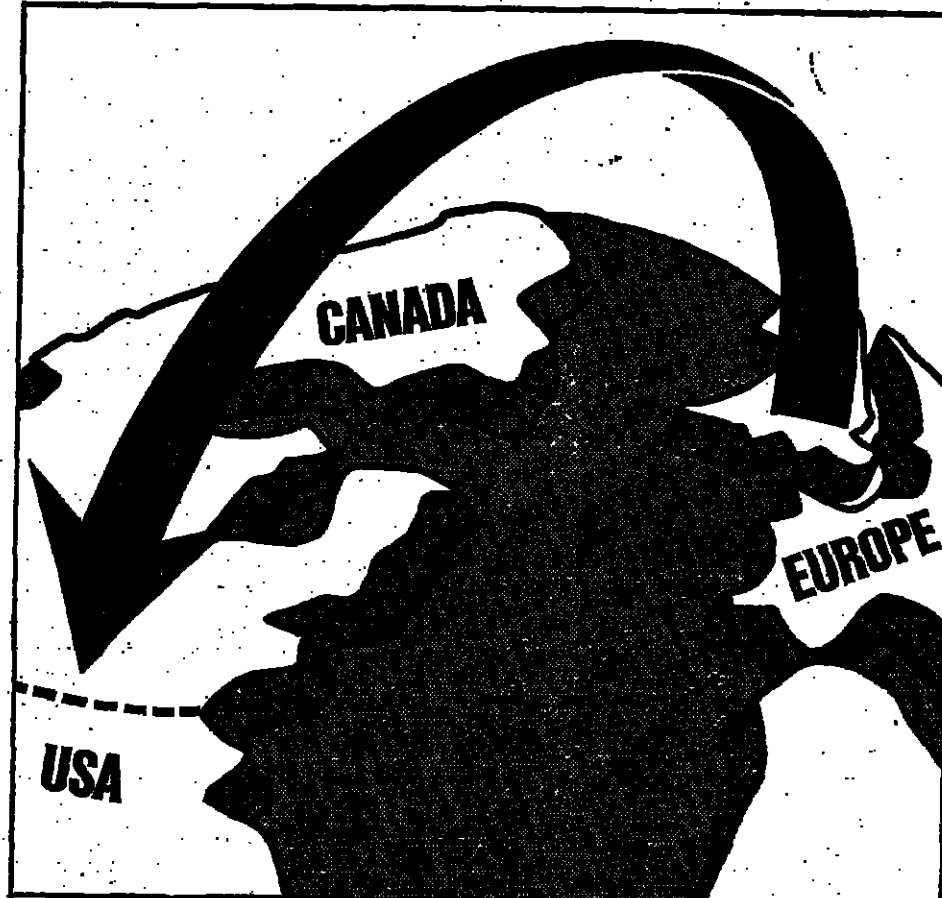
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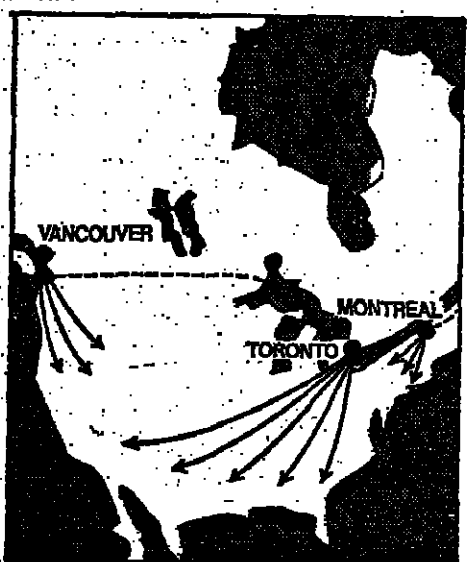
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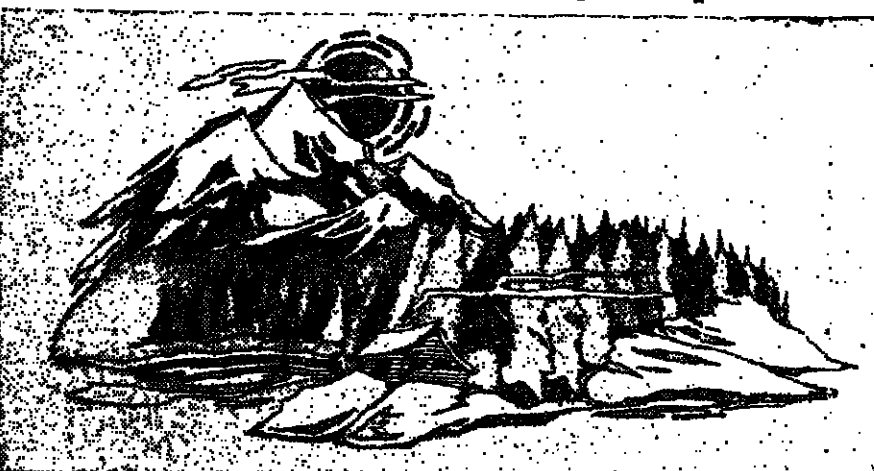
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The War Powers

It is perhaps not entirely a coincidence that the Watergate hearings reached a crisis point just as the contest between the President and Congress over the authority to wage war moved to its own showdown. The latter is far more significant, constitutionally, although perhaps less melodramatic. There is little likelihood, after Watergate, that any future President will turn another band of Plumbers loose on the nation, no matter what the specific outcome of the case. But Mr. Nixon's decision to continue the Cambodian bombing in the teeth of congressional opposition could create a precedent of far-reaching effect, either in marking definite limits to the powers of the commander-in-chief or in showing, in effect, that there are no such limits.

Hitherto, the right of a President to order the armed forces of the United States into action has been most important in that it could present Congress and the people with a fait accompli—war, or a long step toward war. Congress has usually ratified such actions by a declaration of war or a resolution authorizing the President to do what he already had done and to take whatever further measures might flow from his initial actions.

History shows that such purely military decisions of a President as, for example, Lincoln's dispatch of supplies to Fort Sumter, Wilson's arming of American merchantmen after a filibuster prevented congressional action, Truman's instant assistance to invaded South Korea and Kennedy's initial provision of troops for South Vietnam, may be more decisive in war and peace than a congressional debate. The power and the responsibility of the commander-in-chief are awesome—particularly in a time when a

delayed response, or a premature response, could be equally fatal to the nation.

What is at issue now—in the attachment by Congress of an amendment cutting off all funds for the bombing of Cambodia to a bill providing appropriations for nine federal agencies, and Mr. Nixon's veto of that bill—goes beyond these earlier precedents. The President wants to act in defiance of the will of the majority of Congress, clearly expressed in law, to continue military actions whose constitutional basis lay in the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, now repealed. The House could not muster the two-thirds vote necessary to override the veto, but the Senate, at least, is determined to press the question at every available legislative opening.

The President made out his case for the continued bombing and said that it justified the jeopardy in which his veto placed the functioning of the nine agencies in the bill. Whatever one may think of the merits of Mr. Nixon's argument for the bombing, the constitutional fact remains that a majority of both houses of Congress knew those arguments beforehand, and voted them down. And Congress is the primary source of the taxing and spending authority within the United States.

If Congress is in error in this case, it will bear the responsibility. But whether Mr. Nixon is right or wrong in his appraisal of the situation in Southeast Asia, he is wrong in placing presidential prerogatives above congressional powers in this crucial area. Could Congress survive, if the presidential ability to create a war-like situation in anticipation of congressional ratification was extended to include the flat denial of the legislature's right to refuse such ratification?

Public Enemies

What we cannot do in a courtroom via criminal prosecutions to curtail the activities of some of these groups, IRS (the Internal Revenue Service) could do by administrative action. Moreover, valuable intelligence-type information could be turned up by IRS as a result of their field audits.

—1970 memorandum from former White House intelligence aide, Tom Charles Huston, to former presidential chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman. Submitted to the Ervin committee by John W. Dean 3d, former White House counsel.

So you can add the Internal Revenue Service to the list: The tax collection agency of government now joins those other powerful and supposedly apolitical agencies of government which the Nixon administration has sought to corrupt for the cheapest of reasons. When you paid your taxes on or before April 15 of the past few years, did you realize that if you had expressed your open, political disagreement with any administration policy you might become the object of a White House effort to target you for tax investigation? Probably not. Even those who fancy themselves pretty wise in the ways of Washington have been in for a series of shocks in the past few days and weeks. No grant of extraordinary power, no public trust—as it seems—is too fragile or too important for the Nixon administration to abuse.

For disclosure of the newest batch of aqualors, we have Mr. Dean to thank. If "thank" is the appropriate word. As the President's former counsel continues his controversial, low-key testimony, it seems to us far too early to render even a provisional or preliminary judgment on its validity as a challenge to Mr. Nixon's version of the White House role in the Watergate burglary and cover-up. But Mr. Dean has offered, as a sort of by-product of his testimony, a further and even more distressing glimpse into the ways of the Nixon administration—into its contempt for the law and for the fundamental and essential relationship of a democratic government to its citizens.

So the enormous power of the United States government was to be trained on its own citizens, and advantage was clearly to be taken of the fact that most citizens (of whatever political leaning) could hardly imagine that these various powers would be systematically misused. But they were. What, after all, do we know now? That the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service, the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service and the federal courts were all among the instruments the White House sought to use to consolidate and enlarge its powers, to obliterate its opposition and to deceive the general public into the bargain.

"We," "us," "our"—there is a very private, very possessive approach in all this incriminating prose to the instruments and institutions of government. And there is a very narrow notion of what constitutes political respectability. Those who are

not "loyal" to the political fortunes of President Nixon, as determined by his roughneck assistants, qualify for what Mr. Dean described—it takes the breath away—as the "enemies list." As with popular songs, there is even a "top twenty." Much of this seems to have been the handiwork of Charles Colson, undertaken in cooperation with Mr. Dean, Gordon Strachan, Lawrence Higby (still employed by the administration) and others. In the papers Mr. Dean made available to the Senate committee, the names of these "enemies" occasionally turn up along with recommended government tax or other action designed to harm them or with suggestions for particular inquiry. As in, for instance, the following:

"Halperin, Morton, leading executive at Common Cause [also a former member of Henry Kissinger's White House Staff]: A scandal here would be most helpful."

"Conyers, John, congressman, Detroit: Coming on fast. Emerging as a leading black anti-Nixon spokesman. Has a known weakness for white females."

The listings apparently come from the memo traffic between Mr. Dean and Mr. Colson's White House office. The paper in question is headed: "Subject: Opponent Priority Activity." The priority seemed to be the use of federal funds and federal offices and federal power to dig up embarrassing, intimidating information on these prospective victims and to utilize that information either to retaliate against them for political divergence from "our" cause or to discredit them and thus their opposition to "our" policies or to compel them, one way or the other, to shut up. It all seems to be a piece with the bugging, tapping, burglary and related surveillance we have heard about before. Can anyone any longer believe that these things were really done in the name of "national security"? Does it not smack more of intimidation and blackmail for the President's narrow, personal political interests?

Three times now Mr. Nixon has addressed the public on what he is pleased to call the "deplorable" Watergate "incident." It is not an incident; it is a way of life we are learning about. But not once has Mr. Nixon indicated that he understands what is so chilling and so profoundly inimical to the democratic spirit in these corruptions—let alone that he finds them repulsive. The President is "fighting back" by preparing a kind of legal brief exonerating himself from criminal complicity in the break-ins and subsequent obstructions of justice. Is that really what the American people want to hear from the President? Or do they want to know what constitutes a "friend" and what an "enemy" in his opinion—and whether or not he realizes who the country's real and most dangerous enemies are in this situation?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 28, 1898

NEW YORK—The praises of the Rough Riders and their comrades of the regular army continue to be sung. Every report from the scene of action further tends to display the desperate bravery of the entrapped men. A remark made by a Spanish prisoner shows that the enemy were quite unmoved by the resolute rush. "When we fired a volley they advanced instead of going back. We are not used to such men."

June 23, 1923

NEW YORK—The Prince of Wales may feel chesky now that American dancing teachers have named a new dance step after him, but he can never really claim popularity until one of those fabulous concoctions of a soda fountain in which are mixed a dozen syrups, a chunk of fruit and a slab of ice cream has been named "Peach Prince" or "Walnut Wales." That, Dear Sir, is the absolute height of fame.



Israeli Sentiment: Keep Land But Not Arabs

By Jim Hoagland

JERUSALEM.—If the Arabs wait longer to make peace with us, they will lose even more territory, Israel's deputy prime minister, Yigal Alon, told American newsmen recently.

Six years after the six days that saw Israel wrestle three Arab armies and capture 26,000 square miles of lands belonging to Egypt, Jordan and Syria, the attitudes of Israel's leaders and public toward returning those lands seem to be significantly hardening.

"Keep land, but not Arabs" is clearly the drift of the national mood in Israel's 25th anniversary year, which is also an election year.

Subtly but perceptibly, the context of the internal debate over the occupied Arab territory is shifting from immediate security needs, Israel's primary justification in the past, to Jewish rights to the land and the size of the Arab population that Israel can safely keep inside the new borders it says must emerge from any peace settlement.

For many Israelis, six years of fruitless waiting for the Arabs to sue for peace and to admit that they will have to give up large areas as the price for their military defeat in 1967 have intensified the desire to maintain the occupation indefinitely or to annex unilaterally part of the territories.

"So Much Peace"

"The no war no peace idea is all wrong," says Eliezer Livneh, a veteran Zionist political organizer. "We have never had so much peace."

The rising tide of immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union, which appears likely to go up more as a result of American-Russian détente, is also strengthening Israel's resolve to add to the 1,000-square-mile area that was Israel before the 1967 war.

Both developments have deepened Arab fears of Israel as an expansionist power. Unable to affect substantially the internal Israeli debate over the future of the occupied territories, the Arab world marks another year of military frustration and impotence before Israel on the sixth anniversary of the 1967 war.

Israel's role in the occupied territories has become the overriding domestic political issue. While Israeli hawkish have been more outspoken in their calls for direct Israeli control, there has also been unprecedented discussion of the rights of Arab Palestinians in the occupied areas. Even Prime Minister Golda Meir's comments on Palestinian Arabs have become more moderate, and dovish Israeli writers have found great interest in themes that portray Israel guilt toward the Arabs.

The failure of earlier peace hopes "leaves two candidates for blame, the Jews or the Arabs," asserts Prof. Yehoshafet Harkabi, former head of Israeli military intelligence and a keen analyst of Israeli-Arab relations.

"The result is either self-hatred or hatred of the Arabs," continues Harkabi, who teaches at Hebrew University. "We don't need either development, but they are there."

The West Bank

The focus of the crystallizing Israeli impatience with the Middle East vacuum is the 2,000 square miles of farmland, desert and mountains known in the Bible as Judea and Samaria, which became the West Bank of Jordan in 1948.

On the other territories, there appear to be no significant internal differences of opinion.

Israelis see East Jerusalem as firmly welded into their state. "Nobody in Israel will give Jordan more than a Vatican position in East Jerusalem, as the representative of Islam," says Foreign Minister Abba Eban, generally considered as dovish in comparison with other Israeli leaders.

There is no serious discussion of giving back the Golan Heights to Syria, and Israeli opinion is overwhelmingly behind retaining control of Sharm el Sheikh and the rest of the eastern coast of the Sinai peninsula.

Much of the 24,000-square-mile desert peninsula could be returned to Egypt without serious con-

vey in return for a peace agreement.

But a recent public opinion poll by the respected Israel Institute for Applied Social Research found that 58 percent of those interviewed, compared with 47 percent last summer, opposed giving up any parts of the West Bank—even in exchange for a peace agreement.

Ben Gurion Shifts

The shift in opinion was also underscored last month by former Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, who had said shortly after the 1967 war that for real peace, Israel should give back all the territories, except East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

"That was then," Ben Gurion told an Israeli newspaper. The Arabs "don't want to make peace with us. So there is no peace and we must do certain things. We should do everything we can to settle in every part of the Land of Israel on this side of the River Jordan. This is something we wanted to do then (1948) and we can do it now."

Letters

GOP Reactions

David Broder's exposition of the reactions of leading Republicans to the Watergate affair (JHT, June 15) is disheartening on two counts. First because Broder appears to accept these reactions at face value, without comment, and second because the reactions (if true) reflect seemingly routine rational political motivations which in themselves are reminiscent of the Watergate syndrome—opportunism, calculation, and a far-reaching cynicism and insensitivity to the democratic way of life. Watergate will most likely have far less restorative impact than many would hope for, if this report is any indication.

RICHARD W. SAKER,
Kyrenia, Cyprus.

Double Standard?

Russia—not very long ago the brutal invader of Czechoslovakia—now the host of America: ditto China, whence a few years earlier, we dropped and submerged Tibet. But then I suppose we just have to accept that this is the decade of the double standard.

BRIAN FISH,
Davos, Switzerland.

Dissident Artists

The Washington Post editorial (JHT, June 21) "A Bad Soviet-U.S. Agreement" errs in implying that we in the United States do not penalize our dissident artists.

True, we do not send them to insane asylums, but during the Joseph McCarthy era we imprisoned them if they were uncooperative witnesses. Now, we deprive scores of writers and actors of the means to earn a living by a movie, radio, and TV blacklist.

In fact, we still do. The gentle Pete Seeger—folk singer and patriot of the highest integrity—is still kept off of TV programs—except "Sesame Street." And where are the Smothers Brothers?

Paul Robeson's career was ruined, and Howard Fast was denied publication, because of their dissenting political views. Only recently have Fast's books been published again, after he recanted his radical politics.

CHARLOTTE KEYES,
Stockholm.

Wrong Target

In your news item (JHT, June 23-24) about the Navy Grumman F-14 Tomcat shooting itself down with its own Sparrow missile, you omitted an interesting sidelight to this story.

On another occasion, a U.S. plane also shot itself down and it too involved a Navy fighter built by Grumman. In the mid-1950s an F-11F Tigercat fired a test burst of its 20-mm guns from a nose-high attitude. Pushing over, the plane gained speed and was subsequently struck, some miles

The main force behind shaping the new context of the West Bank debate has been Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, whose public speeches recently have been shrouded with references to the religious and historic "Land of Israel" and Jewish rights in Judea and Samaria.

More substantively, Dayan pushed for an open debate on the occupied territories in Mrs. Meir's ruling Labor party, forcing other potential successors to Mrs. Meir to define their positions on an issue that Dayan obviously feels he dominates.

Dayan brought the debate to a head by proposing in March that Israeli citizens be allowed to purchase land individually on the West Bank, a step that Eban and others opposed on the grounds that it would reduce chances for any negotiations over the West Bank.

Dayan finally withdrew his proposal after Mrs. Meir withheld support from it. But Justice Minister Yehoshaphat Shapira, who favored Dayan's idea, let newsmen know that Mrs. Meir's opposition was

Letters

down the road, by overlooking one of its spent, faulty projectiles. As with the F-14, the crew, in this case a single pilot, ejected safely.

Comdr. R.K. AWTRY (Ret.),
Rensselaer, Italy.

Poke

Maybe Waverley Root does not want to hear about sassafras meat (JHT June 7) but surely everyone would be interested to know more about that most delicious of all greens, poke.

When I was growing up in the piney woods of east Texas it very often kept us from going to bed without supper. The last time I was home my mother and I went out into the woods and gathered about three bushels of "poke salad" greens just as a sort of family ritual.

Poke is an unbelievably prolific and hardy plant that grows stalks of up to 10 feet high. The stems and old leaves are red and reddish-purple berries about the size of blueberries grow in clusters on the very top of the plant (the berries make a good dye). Any part of the plant that has that red or purple coloring is poisonous (The root is poisonous, too, according to Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary—Ed's Note), but the leaves are delicious and tender even if they are quite large. They and young shoots should be cooked about 15 minutes in a covered pot with only a little water and some bacon grease (and served with fried corn, hot peppers, and butter milk, afterwards maybe a smitter of sassafras meat and a cigar).

I have seen poke growing wild in Yugoslavia around Zagreb and Rijeka so I am convinced that it must grow in Italy and southern France.

JIMMIE DURHAM,
Geneva.

Mouton Motto

In re (as we say in the City [of London]), the rather flat verse Monsieur Philippe de Rothschild has adopted (JHT, June 26), it might be noted that it is stolen from what Macaulay called "the great American house of Rohan." The authentic version runs (unless my memory fails me):

Roy ne pule
Prince ne dalgne
Rohan suis.

Str DENIS BROGAN,
Cambridge.

A Query

Lord Moran says of one of Winston Churchill's aides, "His uncompromising integrity, his dislike of intrigue of any kind, and his rugged honesty are known to everyone."

Whatever has happened to "uncompromising integrity," "dislike of intrigue," and "rugged honesty?"

HARLAN W. HAMILTON,
Poole, Dorset, England.

Assessing John Dean

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—John Dean has served up to the Senate Watergate committee a mouthful of material linking the highest officials in the land with grossly criminal actions. The nation's interest manifestly commands a careful scrutiny of that material.

But the assessment requires time for the meticulous sifting of small points. So if Sen. Ervin and his colleagues on the Watergate committee want to be taken seriously, they will have to stretch out, and where possible split off, their deliberations.

Superficially the striking characteristic of Mr. Dean's testimony was in the bold imputation of wrongdoing to the President. For example, Mr. Dean's account strongly implies that President Nixon personally ordered a common crime—the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Because the challenge is so direct, the temptation is to take the measure of Dean's character. The results are not reassuring. Dean is a smart young man on the make, long on ambition and short on principle. The quality of Dean's ethics is well reflected by his remark that he had come to "realize that nothing less than the truth would sell."

But, in fact, Dean's character is no more crucial to the Watergate case than Whitaker Chambers' past as a Communist turncoat was decisive in clearing charges he brought against Alger Hiss. What counts in the present case, as in the Hiss case, is whether the basic story hangs together.

Dean's story is amazing for its wealth of fine detail. His 36-page prepared statement names names and gives dates. It specifies visits and trips. It refers to meetings galore and to telephone calls on a dizzying scale.

Checking Out

The men central to all this business were not obscure figures whose doings can only be recalled through the dim workings of memory. They are big shots in the White House and the Justice Department. Their daily actions show up in a fairly well-kept public record.

The checking of this record is not impossible. It is not even very difficult. The chief requirement is to find out how Dean's account dovetails in day-to-day chronology with the actions of the men he names. They are former Attorney General John Mitchell and three former White House aides—H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Charles Colson.

All of them are due to appear before the Watergate committee. When they do, the committee should be ready to take them step-by-step through the account rendered by Dean. It then can count checks out, then Dean becomes a believable witness. If not, then the weakness of the Dean case will be manifest.

But while such an assessment of Dean is not impossible, it does require a certain amount of self-discipline by the committee. For one thing, the committee needs to master the Dean testimony and become intimately familiar with its most important elements. That is, the committee needs to have a working knowledge of the question of using intelligence-gathering bureaus such as the FBI and the CIA for political purposes should quickly be passed on by the Ervin committee to some other committee with appropriate jurisdiction.

Finally, the Watergate committee is going to need much more time for key witnesses. Careful and deliberate questioning is required to take the most important threads in these accounts. It is absurd for the committee to try and wrap up major figures in a day or two of hearings. The key point, accordingly, is that there is no need to rush matters. The only deadline is a report next year. The fairness of the committee has already been demonstrated and to an extraordinary degree. Now what the committee has to prove is that it can come up with a public account of what actually happened. It need is for the committee to pick it long and slow.

دولت اسلامی

Reserves restated, Aide Says irms Accused; ortgage Seen

dward Cowan
FON, June 28 (NYT).
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June 28 (UPI).
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1 President Georges

on Has Flu
AIRES, June 28 (AP).
Argentine President
was reported suffer-
the flu yesterday and
by doctors to rest
a. The 77-year-old
arned here last week
Spain.

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PAPEETE PROTEST—French Assemblyman Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber being kissed by Polynesian woman after he participated in a mass rally against the French nuclear tests. Sign reads: "The nuclear strike force is like the Maginot Line, it's useless." But the President of the Polynesian Assembly later attacked him for this position.

Blasts Held Vital to Defense

Paris Calls Atom-Test Criticism Baseless

PARIS, June 28 (Reuters).—France today rejected all criticism of its forthcoming nuclear tests in the South Pacific as lacking any scientific or legal basis.
A white paper published today said that the French government would not allow the country's security and independence to be jeopardized. The government said that it was convinced of the tests' harmlessness and that it had taken precautions to insure that no damage to life would result from its atmospheric tests.
In the paper, the French government reiterated its position that the International Court of Justice in The Hague was not competent to rule on matters of national defense. It noted that neither Australia nor New Zealand—both of which complained to the World Court—had questioned the legality of similar tests carried out by Britain and the United States.
"The hostile campaigns waged against the nuclear tests which France has carried out in the Pacific are devoid of any serious scientific basis. They are not legally founded," the document stated, adding: "These tests do not infringe any rule in force of international law. The French government can thus not accept the arguments presented at the International Court of Justice by

Chinese Test Could Be Gain In Small Hydrogen Warheads

By Tillman Durdin
HONG KONG, June 28 (NYT).—The Chinese press agency, Hsinhua, announcing from Peking that China "successfully exploded a hydrogen bomb in the atmosphere yesterday, said today that such tests were conducted 'entirely for the purpose of defense and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons.'"
The announcement repeated previous statements that "at no time and under no circumstances" would the Chinese government "be the first to use nuclear weapons." It added:
"The Chinese people and government will continue to work together with the other peoples and all other countries that love peace and uphold justice in the common struggle to achieve the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons."
The latest explosion over the "western region"—Lopnor in Sinkiang Province—was the 18th for China. Foreign reports regarding its size indicated it may represent progress in the development of small hydrogen warheads.
Program Began in 1964
China began its program of developing nuclear weapons in 1964.
China is now believed to have a respectable arsenal of atomic and hydrogen bombs and to have deployed intermediate range ballistic missiles. In addition, China is believed to possess planes capable of delivering nuclear explosives.
China is also believed to be developing nuclear weapons for tactical use as well as the bigger

Protests Are Made
AUCKLAND, New Zealand, June 28 (Reuters).—China's latest hydrogen bomb test started a wave of international protest today.
New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Indonesia lodged official protests against the Chinese tests. In its complaint to the Chinese government, New Zealand branded the explosion as a violation of international law. Japan called it "an extremely regrettable act" and called on China to give up testing.
The Soviet Union also added its voice of protest. In Geneva, the chief Soviet disarmament negotiator, Alexei Rodionov, called the Chinese test an act of "non-recognition" of the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty—which neither France nor China has signed.

U.S. Test in Nevada
WASHINGTON, June 28 (Reuters).—The United States today set off an underground nuclear explosion at its Nevada test site, the Atomic Energy Commission announced.
A spokesman said the explosion, the seventh weapons-related test this year, was in the yield range equivalent to between 20,000 and 200,000 tons of TNT.

Suicide After Police Slay Son in Austria
LUENBURG, West Germany, June 28 (UPI).—Police today found the body of Robert Dostal, father of a man killed Tuesday in a gunfight with Austrian police in a Eisenberg hotel room.
Police spokesmen said the elder Mr. Dostal's death appeared to be suicide. He had been shot through the head. A newspaper opened to the story of his son's fatal gun battle lay near his body. His son shot his way out of an Austrian police station where he had been taken for questioning in the dynamite death of a friend.

Ulbricht, 80 Saturday, Requests No Visitors
BERLIN, June 28 (UPI).—East German Chief of State Walter Ulbricht asked East Germans today not to visit him Saturday to congratulate him on his 80th birthday.
Before Mr. Ulbricht stepped down as Communist party first secretary two years ago, his birthday was celebrated as a major event.

Aide Says 2 Girls Sterilized Because of Birth-Drug Ban

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28 (AP).—A federal ban on use of a birth-control drug led to the sterilization of two young girls and a \$2-million suit claiming that the operations were performed without their consent, an anti-poverty worker has reported.
Mrs. Orilla Dixon, the head of the Montgomery Family Planning Center which arranged for the operation for Mary Alice and Minnie Relf, said the girls had been getting periodic injections to keep them from getting pregnant.
Mary Alice is 12. The suit lists Minnie's age as 14, but Mrs. Dixon said health records show the girl is 16.
Mrs. Dixon said the drug was ordered off the market recently by the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare threatened to cut off funds for the center if use of the drug was continued.
High Hormone Count
Mrs. Dixon declined to identify the drug involved, but a state health official identified it as Depo-Provera. He said it was banned on the grounds that it produced an abnormally high female hormone count.
She said it was agreed the girls would have tubular ligation operations performed, which would leave them sterile. She said the center had arranged sterilization for 11 persons during the past year, not all minors.
The girls were sterilized two weeks ago. On Tuesday, their father, Lonnie Relf, filed a \$1-million damage suit in U.S. District Court, claiming that the girls did not understand beforehand the effects of the operation.
Among the defendants named in the suit were the family plan-

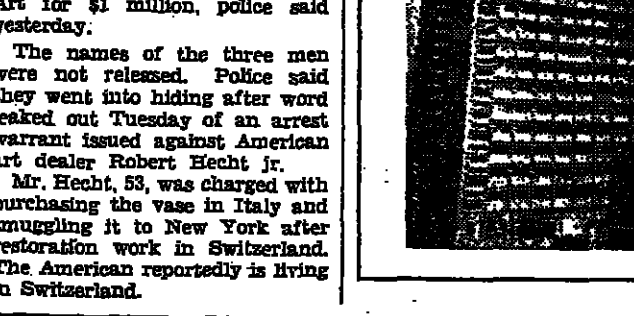
ning center and the Montgomery Community Action Agency, which administers the family planning program.
Mrs. Dixon denied that the girls or their mother did not understand what was going to happen. "These girls knew full well what happened to them and their mother understood exactly what she was doing," Mrs. Dixon said.
Mr. Relf said he has been unable to work for two years, and that his family lives on \$156 a month from welfare.
Mr. Relf and his wife said they could not explain why the women from the agency were giving the girls shots to keep them from getting pregnant. They said neither of the girls has ever been pregnant.
Morris Dees, an attorney for the girls, said Mr. Relf and his wife found out about the operations when a social worker who had been visiting them inquired about the girls' absence and investigated.

The oldest Relf girl living at home, 18-year-old Katie, said that while her sisters were still in the hospital, workers from the clinic came to the Relf apartment and apparently tried to convince her to undergo the same operation.

Arrests Sought Of Vase Finders

ROME, June 28 (AP).—Arrest warrants have been issued against three hooding excavators charged with stealing a 2,500-year-old Greek vase that was sold to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art for \$1 million, police said yesterday.
The names of the three men were not released. Police said they went into hiding after word leaked out Tuesday of an arrest warrant issued against American art dealer Robert Hecht, Jr.
Mr. Hecht, 53, was charged with purchasing the vase in Italy and smuggling it to New York after restoration work in Switzerland. The American reportedly is living in Switzerland.

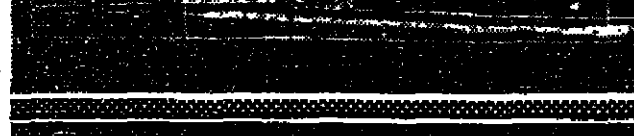
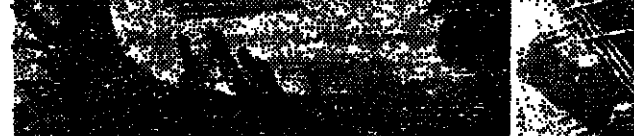
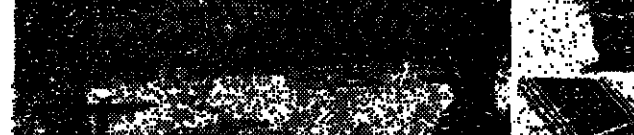
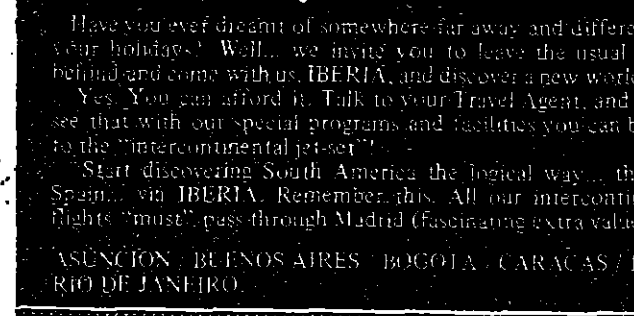
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-1972- Stocks and Bonds				-1972- High Low Last Chg.				Stocks and Bonds				-1972- High Low Last Chg.				Stocks and Bonds								
High	Low	Div.	P/E	52-Week High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	P/E	52-Week High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	P/E	52-Week High	Low	Last	Chg.	
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24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
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24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Paraf 52	27	53	53	—	12	18	18	18	4	44%	12	18	18	18
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24%	22%	Beide 1.04	9	38	38%	27%	28 + 1/4	87%	53%	Gen Par														

Closing prices on June '28

22	15	21	25	29	33	37	41	45	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	81	85	89	93	97	101	105	109	113	117	121	125	129	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	161	165	169	173	177	181	185	189	193	197	201	205	209	213	217	221	225	229	233	237	241	245	249	253	257	261	265	269	273	277	281	285	289	293	297	301	305	309	313	317	321	325	329	333	337	341	345	349	353	357	361	365	369	373	377	381	385	389	393	397	401	405	409	413	417	421	425	429	433	437	441	445	449	453	457	461	465	469	473	477	481	485	489	493	497	501	505	509	513	517	521	525	529	533	537	541	545	549	553	557	561	565	569	573	577	581	585	589	593	597	601	605	609	613	617	621	625	629	633	637	641	645	649	653	657	661	665	669	673	677	681	685	689	693	697	701	705	709	713	717	721	725	729	733	737	741	745	749	753	757	761	765	769	773	777	781	785	789	793	797	801	805	809	813	817	821	825	829	833	837	841	845	849	853	857	861	865	869	873	877	881	885	889	893	897	901	905	909	913	917	921	925	929	933	937	941	945	949	953	957	961	965	969	973	977	981	985	989	993	997	1001	1005	1009	1013	1017	1021	1025	1029	1033	1037	1041	1045	1049	1053	1057	1061	1065	1069	1073	1077	1081	1085	1089	1093	1097	1101	1105	1109	1113	1117	1121	1125	1129	1133	1137	1141	1145	1149	1153	1157	1161	1165	1169	1173	1177	1181	1185	1189	1193	1197	1201	1205	1209	1213	1217	1221	1225	1229	1233	1237	1241	1245	1249	1253	1257	1261	1265	1269	1273	1277	1281	1285	1289	1293	1297	1301	1305	1309	1313	1317	1321	1325	1329	1333	1337	1341	1345	1349	1353	1357	1361	1365	1369	1373	1377	1381	1385	1389	1393	1397	1401	1405	1409	1413	1417	1421	1425	1429	1433	1437	1441	1445	1449	1453	1457	1461	1465	1469	1473	1477	1481	1485	1489	1493	1497	1501	1505	1509	1513	1517	1521	1525	1529	1533	1537	1541	1545	1549	1553	1557	1561	1565	1569	1573	1577	1581	1585	1589	1593	1597	1601	1605	1609	1613	1617	1621	1625	1629	1633	1637	1641	1645	1649	1653	1657	1661	1665	1669	1673	1677	1681	1685	1689	1693	1697	1701	1705	1709	1713	1717	1721	1725	1729	1733	1737	1741	1745	1749	1753	1757	1761	1765	1769	1773	1777	1781	1785	1789	1793	1797	1801	1805	1809	1813	1817	1821	1825	1829	1833	1837	1841	1845	1849	1853	1857	1861	1865	1869	1873	1877	1881	1885	1889	1893	1897	1901	1905	1909	1913	1917	1921	1925	1929	1933	1937	1941	1945
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ADVERTISEMENT

AGE Fnd	4.81	4.91	Ed Am	7.13	Cus S2	10.91	11.98	Equity	3.13	
Admiralty Funds:			Egret Gt	11.77	12.79	Cus S3	7.12	7.81	Invest	6.84
Growth	4.25	4.66	Elfin Tr	15.76		Cus S4	3.70	4.06	Ultra	6.84
Income	3.70	4.05	Emer Sec	3.43	3.75	Polar	3.34	3.65	Selected Funds:	
			Energy	11.06	N.I.				Intl Am	7.81

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(Continued on next page.)

STAY WITH PEOPLE WHO CARE.
HILTON INTERNATIONAL

MILANO HILTON

In the new corporate office district two blocks from the railroad station. Airline terminal in hotel. Fine restaurant and the club-like London Bar, Milan's friendliest pub.

CAVALIERI HILTON, Rome Vistas from atop Monte Mario.
LONDON HILTON On fashionable Park Lane in Mayfair.
MÜNCHEN HILTON, Munich Views of the Englischer Garten.
PARIS HILTON Down the block from the Eiffel Tower. And

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, ANY HILTON HOTEL OR HILTON RESERVATION SERVICE. IN PARIS: 726-3912. IN FRANKFURT: 253-855. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05-56.

[illegible]

Agent Bank:
Mellon Bank N.A.

ملک امامت لکھنؤ

هكذا عنه الأصل

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										
High	Low	Div.	In \$	P/E	Stk. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	In \$	P/E	Stk. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	In \$	P/E	Stk. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Chg	
91a	21a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
177a	13a	Tecny B	8.5a	8	4	137a	137a	131a	+	197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
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17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42	31a	3	31a		197a	84a	US Filter	9	5	8	71a	77a	+	+	21a	11a	Wichita Ind	4	1	9	1	1	1	1	1
17a	11a	Stamps	Inc	14	42</																									

-Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or semi-annual dividend payment unless otherwise designated as regular payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes:
X—Dividend rate paid in full.
D—Liquidating dividend.
C—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
N—Declared or paid after first issue.
E—Accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
NV—Non-voting stock.
P—Paid this year; dividend omitted.
S—Stock split.
D—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.
I—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value.
CD—Called.
EX—Ex dividend and sales.
F—Full.
ED—Ex distribution.
R—Rights.
W—When issued.
N—Near day delivery.
B—Bankruptcy or receivership.
SEC—Securities Commission.
J—In bankruptcy or receivership.
SEC—Securities Commission.
F—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.
L—Low range does not include changes in latest days trading.
H—Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

sale:

1. 26 Ha., 2.5 kms. of river for fishing. 35 Ha. front sea. Price: FF. 280,000.

2. 9 Ha., with road and 10 sites for construction.

—As a whole: FF. 140,000.

—Per site: FF. 6,500 to FF. 150,000.

Exceptional investment.

Contact:

EURAS INVEST "LATAM",
Srl. Rue des Capensels,
100-108 MONTE CARLO.

Tel.: 84.00.00.00.

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**INTERNATIONAL
REAL ESTATE**

appears every
FRIDAY

To place an advertisement contact
our office in your country (listed
in classified advertisements on
back page) or Mr. M. Ferraro, 31
Rue de Sarre, Luxembourg 15.
Tel.: 233-28-00. Telex: 28-500.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

SLATER, WALKER SECURITIES LIMITED

U.S. \$20,000,000 Bonds due 1988

This financing was arranged by

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED

in co-operation with

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LIMITED SLATER, WALKER LIMITED

And privately placed with the following financial institutions

The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited

The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Company, Limited The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

The Sanwa Bank, Limited The Fuji Bank, Limited

The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation The Mitsuui Trust and Banking Company, Limited

The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Limited The Saitama Bank, Ltd.

PEANUTS

FIGHT! FIGHT!

THOSE TWO GUYS ARE FIGHTING!

I'LL STOP 'EM, SACK!!

THAT WAS EASY! I JUST TOLD 'EM THAT OUR CAMP PRESIDENT WOULD REALLY GET AFTER THEM IF THEY DIDN'T BREAK IT UP!

THIS IS A GOOD CAMP SINCE YOU'VE TAKEN OVER, SACK!

SEE DICK AND JANE GET LOST IN THE WOODS.

SEE DICK SAVE THE DAY BY REMEMBERING HIS COMPASS

SEE DICK AND JANE SPEND THEIR LAST DAYS MAKING LITTLE CIRCLES IN THE DIRT.

THE BLUEBIRD FOUNDATION HAS MORE MONEY THAN FORT KNOX—

—BUT IT'S EVEN HARDER TO GET ANY OUT OF IT!!

THE REASON IS ITS CHAIRMAN—URIAH IRONGRIP—

NO REAL AMERICAN WILL ACCEPT CHARITY—AND THE OTHERS DON'T DESERVE IT—

—WHICH LEAVES NO ONE TO—HEH!—GIVE A NICKEL TO—

??—THE PERSONNEL OFFICE IS WHERE TO APPLY FOR A JOB—NOT TO THE CHAIRMAN!!

I'M THE NEW CHAIRMAN!!

HEY, COOKIE—

IN THE NEW ARMY I'M NO LONGER CALLED "COOKIE." I'M THE "DINING FACILITIES STEWARD"

COOL! I HAD A FRIEND GEORGE WHO'S NOW CALLED ABDULLAH MUHAMMAD SALIH, BUT I DIDN'T KNOW YOU GUYS WERE DOING IT, TOO

IRA, I AM SHOCKED TO LEARN THAT YOU HAVE PAINTED GRAFFITI ALL OVER THE SCHOOL, HAVE BEEN DISRESPECTFUL TO YOUR TEACHERS, AND HAVE BEEN A GENERAL NUISANCE! NOW, AS A LONGTIME MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE FOR BETTER CITIZENSHIP, WHAT IS YOUR EXCUSE?

PRINCIPAL

I'VE BEEN CONTRIBUTING TO THE SOLUTION LONG ENOUGH...

—ONCE IN A WHILE, I DESERVE A CHANCE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROBLEM...

THEY SAY VALORY AND THE DONKEY FELL OFF THE BRIDGE.

STRANGE! I CAN'T SHAKE HIM OFF.

HE'S SUREFOOTED AS A GOAT, MAYBE VALORY FELL OFF, BUT NOT THIS DONKEY!

OH FROGGY

SPLASH COUGH CHOKER SPITTER CHOP.

THIS ONE GOT TO BE A PRINCE—NO FROG WOULD BE THAT KUTSY

HAVE MR. FERGUSON COME BACK IN TWO WEEKS, JUNE! WAS HE ANY LAST PATIENT?

YES—DO YOU REALIZE IT'S ALMOST SEVEN O'CLOCK?

IS MR. STILL HERE?

YES—YES, SEEING HIS LAST PATIENT NOW!

HOLD ON, PLEASE!

IT'S A MAN CALLING FOR YOU—WOULDN'T GIVE HIS NAME BUT SAYS HE MUST TALK TO YOU!

I CERTLY GOTTA HAND IT TO YOU, BOBO—YOU RESCUED ME IN THE NICHE OF TIME.

THERE I WAS FLAPPIN' AN' FLYIN' AROUND—NEVER KNEW I COULD FLY...

WHEN ALL OF A SUDDEN I TOOK OFF—MIGHT OF HAD TO ANGRY—MIGHT OF LEARNED THE SECRET OF OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS...

BUT YOU SAVED ME—BRING ME BACK TO EARTH! MADE A TURTLE OUT OF ME AGAIN—A GAME WHICH IS FOR THE BIRDS.

I'M SORRY, RIP. I'M SURE HE HIT YOU BECAUSE OF ME.

I'M AFRAID YOU'RE RIGHT, TAMMY.

IT WAS A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE ME, AND IF THAT KICK HAD LANDED IT MIGHT HAVE SUCCEEDED.

WELL, IT ISN'T THE WAY TO TURN ME OFF ANYTHING, COME ON, LET'S HAVE ANOTHER LOOK AT THAT MAP!

HOORAY FOR THAT!

BLONDIE

HOW ABOUT THIS LOVELY SHEER NEGLIGEE FOR YOUR WIFE?

I'D NEVER BUY MY WIFE A THING LIKE THAT!

YOU CAN SEE RIGHT THROUGH IT!

WELL, YOU COULD GET HER A PAIR OF COVERALLS TO WEAR UNDER IT

BRIDGE —By Alan Truscott

North had hopes of six diamonds, so he made an advance cue-bid of four clubs before supporting diamonds. But the duplication of values in clubs ruled out a slam and South signed off in five diamonds.

West had no particular reason to hit on a trump lead, which would have been inconvenient for South, and other leads presented no problem. After the actual club lead, South won in dummy and led the spade queen. West won with the ace, a vain attempt to disguise the position of the king, and shifted to a trump. South won in his hand and cashed his club winners, discarding both hearts from the dummy. He continued with a major-suit cross-ruff, conceding one heart trick eventually, to score 600.

At rubber bridge, that would have ended matters: North-South had scored a game and there was no slam to be had. But at match-points there were other considerations.

NORTH
♠ QJ109852
♥ 83
♦ QJ2
♣ A

WEST
♠ AK84
♥ Q1042
♦ 65
♣ J105

EAST
♠ 7
♥ A965
♦ 84
♣ 987432

SOUTH (D)
♠ 3
♥ KJ7
♦ AK10973
♣ KQ6

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACQUA	ACQUA	SILITE
SWINS	ROUBER	ERUA
WITH	TIGRE	MAITS
SHOE	DANIELS	QUIE
QUEST	APRES	STAMP
QUESTION	INER	ISAR
UBLE	EQUIL	OSLO
ART	SURMOUNTED	
TRASH	DESAR	SIS
ON	THAT	
SEED	THAT	LOOMS
HAILED	QUILT	
HAIR	ARISE	USNA
TART	MOSSY	ETEN

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WANNA HEAR A LIM-RICK 'BOUT A YOUNG LADY FROM...."

"THE PLUMBER WAS HERE YESTERDAY."

JUMBLE —that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAUVE

TRAIE

LAPEAT

GIFEEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: LIVEN FOIST INVADE GUITAR
Answer Taken tomorrow—STOLEN

BOOKS

THE LAST OF THE SOUTHERN GIRLS
By Willie Morris. Knopf. 287 pp. \$6.95.

LAUGHING ALL THE WAY
By Barbara Howard. Stein & Day. 298 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Larry McMurtry

MRS. HOWARD and Mr. Morris share a common curse: Southern gentility. It is evident from a close reading of these books that neither of them is possessed of even one genuinely mean bone. Legend has it otherwise, of course, but hundreds of legends have had to be discarded once texts became available; the oddity here is that the legends have stepped forward in person and rendered themselves apocryphal.

Or, at the very least, pseudographic.

It is my concerned opinion that if Southern ladies and Southern gentlemen are to be allowed to go on forever writing books—as seems all too likely—the only recourse the commonwealth has is to see to it that the French language and French literary history are made mandatory from the kindergarten level on in Southern schools. Only repeated applications of the lime of French prose have any chance of drying up the great Dismal Swamp of Sentiment that Southern literature has become these last few years—and in fact, with rare exceptions, has always been.

First, consider Mr. Morris. He is, I think, without question one of the two or three finest editors of his time; ironically, he seems to have fallen victim to total editorial paralysis. What can the noble house of Knopf have been thinking of, to so passively allow him to foist this canard on his own reputation? Why didn't they insist that he go home, bite the bullet and produce the exceedingly brilliant memoir he might have written?

Mr. Morris writes a beautiful prose sentence. He is highly informed, has a complex and many leveled sensibility and is keenly sensitive to place. He wanted, obviously, to write about love, and he might have written a wonderful long memoir on what it's like to be in love in Washington, DC., in our particular day and age. Had he cared to attack the subject as straightforwardly as he attacked his past in North Toward Home he would have had all my sympathies, and every one's interest. Instead he has served up some gracefully written but lukewarm Balzac, about a remarkably insipid girl from the provinces who comes to Washington and loses her illusions. Southern writers generally, and Mr. Morris in particular, are so quick to seize on the pathos of lost illusions that they no longer take the trouble to convince us that the illusions were ever real.

One can easily forgive Mr. Morris for being in love, and eventually forgive him for writing about it, but what is truly unforgivable is that he has forced upon us yet another description of a Southern childhood. God spare America from any more Southern childhoods!

As for the last of the Southern girls herself, one must concede that, while she may not literally be the last, she has certainly made every effort to be the most. Mrs. Howard is perhaps not entirely above malice, but neither is she inclined to bear down hard enough to produce much of it. She too would have done well to look to France before writing this book, to those wise and formidable ladies Madame de Sévigné and Madame du Deffand, who did so much to raise the court memoir to the level of art. Instead, Mrs. Howard inevitably calls to mind that impossible Englishwoman, Harriette Wilson—a lady who probably meant more harm than she ever managed to do. It has been said of Harriette Wilson that she was equally determined to say what she chose, and to have gallant attentions paid to her. One can believe that Mrs. Howard would even forgo the gallant attentions in order to continue to say what she chooses. Her book abounds in casual sniperies, digs at rivals, little jealousies and, like most court memoirs, pious pats on the back for those who still hold power (i.e., Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Graham); but it is in no sense a deeply feline book, and the rapier the lady is so often said to wield turns out, on examination, to be not much more deadly than a butter knife.

One's quibble with Mrs. Howard is that in this instance she has tried to get by as a writer on exactly those qualities which for so long got her by as a woman: charm, vivacity and a natural gift of phrase. She thinks, I believe, that she has, in the current idiom, let it all hang out, whereas in truth she has never let a significant fraction of it hang out. This is not because she has not really let it be because she has not really written. A gift of phrase is a treacherous piece of equipment for any writer; fine ph are ornaments, as self-sufficiency; they advance no natives, light no scenes and have nothing to do with it. Mrs. Howard has given us a tily phrased chronology, no substance, and in such a the ambience is of far more portance than the name of elusive senator. If she could to write she would first do to read what that truly lady Dorothy Parker had to about the limitations of sm cracking.

Ernest Hemingway observed some years ago that the essential gift of a good writer is a built-in, shock-proof s-t-ector. If Mrs. Howard and Morris can tell the difference between that substance and the ambience, then they can tell the difference between the substance and the ambience. Both are readable; neither has toughness, nor much bite. A pretty poison would hurt, those who would nest vipers had best go fanged.

Larry McMurtry's most recent novel is "All My Friends Going to Be Strangers." He, the proprietor of a Georgia book shop.

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CROSSWORD —By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Law: Abbr.
2 Nat King et al.
10 Golf tourney
14 Flat plinth
15 Came about
16 Turning Prefix
17 Dental chair, in a way
20 Handyman's gear
21 Emulate an absent-minded professor
22 Romaine
23 Hair Prefix
24 Wise one
27 Accomplished
31 Goofs
33 Enzyme ending
34 Seed coat
35 low
36 Celestial handle
37 Scotch negative
38 Dentist, in a way
42 — out of (bit home)
44 Trembling trees
45 Marsupials, for short
46 Package-handling initials

DOWN

1 Pillow rating
2 Graces or Fates
3 Greeting in Paris
4 Phone-bill item
5 Card game
6 P.T.A. and N.E.A.
7 — face
8 N. Y. time
9 Nautical measure
10 Prayer
11 Table or hall
12 Sicilian mount
13 Intrusive
18 Images
19 Floor or roof man

23 TV-show form
24 Squarely
25 Nimbi
26 Lindsay's m- name
27 Sheer linen
28 Famille mem
29 Have a meal, Berlin
30 Precious ones
32 Paradise
36 "Be thou... snow"
38 Hive member
39 Police conce
40 Increase and Cotton
41 Stocks or bonds, e.g.
43 Indian of S America
47 Jewish mon
48 Change the décor
49 Ways: Abbr.
50 Safekeeping Abbr.
51 Tobacco qu
52 Founder of Stoicism
53 Klempere
54 Leg region
56 Negative

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

